The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,214 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th "
VERONA	3116	600	F. Spoerk	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M.L.COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3901	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILLA	4968	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London viâ Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th "
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
ORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	" 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Morsa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb. 1888

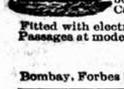
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Jan. 25, 1888.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.



THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Fitted with electric light. Stewardess carried.
Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street, 24th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail for Zanzibar, on MONDAY, the 6th February. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand-book for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th January, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	48	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th "
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st "
BELGRAVIA	G. Bentley	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3335	480	15th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th Jan., 1888. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES!

TO GENOA.
ABOUT 30TH JANUARY.

A I S.S. "ALGOMA," 2,300 tons.
Excellent Cabins, 1st class, for families.
Electric light, &c.
REDUCED FARES.

Apply to WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents, 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN MURRAY"	2,100	E. Worfolk	10th Feb. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.
For particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plans &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,300 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.				
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
AND
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer high class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low rates; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

BACON AND CHEESE IN CUT OF THE BEST QUALITIES.
BUTTER, MEATS, SAUSAGES,
and all Preserved Provisions.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.
JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.
All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY.

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAT DEPARTMENT

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have received ex. S. S. "BALLAARAT," a large and choice shipment of FELT and TWEED HATS and SILK DRESS HATS, the most recent approved London shapes, specially made for us, and of superior Finish. ALL SIZES AND COLORS NOW WORN.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS.

"SUPERIOR QUALITY."
"EXTRA LIGHT," Under 4 oz.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS,

"SEAL SNUFF."
"HAND MADE," Very firm.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS.

"MAPLE MANILLA."
"TO SUIT ALL FACES."
Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8.

HOARE & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.
LADIES, do. do. do. do.
Do. NECK do. do. do.
Do. NECKLETS do. do. do.

LOCKETS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,

COGNAC,

FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, RESIDENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realized.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 4 per month, in advance; Postage extra.

A CARD.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS:—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. & POONA, 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORVILLE'S
GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE
OF
COL. HAMILTON SMYTH AND OFFICERS OF EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT,
at 9 o'clock.
"THE MAGISTRATE."

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., &c, &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY of the East Yorkshire Regiment will give an ENTERTAINMENT on THURSDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY, 28th, in MORLEY HALL, on behalf of the ORGAN FUND of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Colaba.

SATURDAY, STAFF NIGHT.
PROGRAMME.
Farce in one Act "Mr. JOFFIN'S LATCH KEY."
Interlude—Selection by the Band.
To be followed by
A Comic Drama in one Act "GOOD FOR NOTHING."
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
THURSDAY 26TH
Front Seats, Rs. 1. Second Seats, As. 8. Back Seats, As 6. Soldier and Wife, As. 12, Second Seats.
SATURDAY 28TH (STAFF NIGHT.)
Front Seats, Rs. 2-8. Second Seats, Re. 1-8. Back Seats as. 12.
TICKETS may be obtained from Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, Pay Sergeants of Companies, and for the 28th at Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort, the Parsonage, Colaba, and at the door.

GAIETY THEATRE.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
In aid of
THE CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
"THE LADIES' BATTLE."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
ENGAGED.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

I TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 357 cwt. BROKEN UP SHELL up to 15th February, 1888. Particulars to be obtained from the undersigned.
Tenders should be accompanied by a Treasury Officer's Receipt for deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money.
T. WALKER, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of COAL to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Bombay between the 1st April, 1888, and 31st March, 1889.
TENDERS for the above, which is to consist of Welsh Coal only, will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th February.
J. W. BRACKENBURY,
Captain and Senior Officer.
H. M. S. Turquoise, 25th Jan., 1888.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, BULLOCKS, SHEEP, and FODDER to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Bombay, between the 1st April, 1888, and 31st March, 1889.
TENDERS for the above will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th February.
Forms on application.
J. W. BRACKENBURY,
Captain and Senior Officer.
H. M. S. Turquoise, 25th Jan., 1888.

VALUABLE PRESENTS.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
BY
JAS. McCABE (of Royal Exchange),
AND
JOHN JONES (of 338, Strand),
The only Oldest & Cheapest House in Bombay.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1888, and ending on the 31st March, 1889, for the use of the Medical Store Department.
1 Spirit of Wine.
2 Beef buttock free from bones and fat.
3 Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
4 Straw Rice.
5 Deal wood Boxes.
6 Country Medicines, &c.
2—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Tenders for each item named above should be forwarded separately.
3—Tenders with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ....." will be received by the undersigned on the 2nd March, 1888, at 12 noon, precisely.
4—No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.
5—A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.
6—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
K. R. KIRTIKAR, Surgeon,
Offg. Principal Medical Storekeeper.
Bombay, 20th January, 1888.

RE-ESTATE OF MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADACHANJEE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Indian Succession Act 1865, and The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADACHANJEE, deceased (who died at Bombay on the 6th day of June, 1887, and whose will was proved by SORABJEE MANOCKJEE DADACHANJEE, the sole Executor therein, named on the 4th day of November, 1887), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executor, at the Office, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, of the undersigned, his Solicitors, on or before the 27th day of February, 1888. And NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Manockjee Nusserwanjee Dadachanjee, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1888.
NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SOKRABAI, widow of PANDURANG SOKAJEE, TRIVENIBAI, wife of KRISHNARAO JUGUNNATHJEE, SONABAI, wife of SOONDERRAO ROWJEE and DHAKUBAI, wife of VITHURARAO SADANUNDJEE, daughters of the late WISHWANATH GOVINDJEE, have contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said prope ty either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1888.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax-land, containing by admeasurement 5431 and 1-9 square yards or thereabout, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1 and new No. 10 and old survey No. 13, and new Survey No. 1630, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1398 and street No. 11, situate on the northside of the old Hanuman Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Jairam Damjee, on or towards the west by gully or passage belonging in common to the property sold and the property of Mujee Cullianjee living to the west, on or towards the south by the property of Jeowa Dass, and on towards the south by the Public Road leading to the old Hanuman Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Sakrabai, widow, and Sonabai, two of the vendors.
MANSUKHLAL AND DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
In aid of the
NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND,
Under the Patronage of
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1888.
Commencing at 9 P. M.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's.
Price, Rs. 3.
Back Seat, Rs. 2.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Part Song .....The Chouch and Crow .....Bishop.
Tenor Solo ...The Bloom is on the Rye .....Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
Bass Solo .....Thy Sentinel am I.....Watson.
Mr. Thelenberg.
Violin Solo ..."Legende".....Carl Bohm.
Mr. Freyvogel.
Soprano Solo..When the Heart is Young ...Dudley Buck.
Mrs. Walker.
Baritone Solo.Hope the Hermit .....17th Century.
Mr. Wyer.
Tenor Solo..... .....
Mr. Chisholm.
Duett .....Una Sera d'Amore .....Campana.
Mrs. Walker and Mr. Wyer.
INTERVAL.
PART II.
Tenor Solo.....Il mio Tesoro .....Mozart.
Mr. Chisholm.
Soprano Solo..The Scottish Bluebell.....
Mrs. Boyd.
Baritone Solo.The Arethusa .....Shield.
Mr. Wyer.
Tenor Solo.....Leaving yet Loving.....Marzials.
Mr. Dixon.
Soprano Solo..Sunshine and Rain .....Blumenthal.
Mrs. Walker.
Bass Solo ....Father O'Flynn .....Stanford.
Mr. Thelenberg.
Duett.....Excelsior (Harmonium and Piano accompaniment) .....Balfe.
Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
Passengers can book through to London Overland.
Vessels. Commander. Tons. H.P. To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL ....J. A. Hill ....3568 400 28th Jan.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL J. Verrill ....3432 400 15th Feb.
These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. EDEN HALL ....A. B. McDougall.3613 400 10th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL .....G. Pearse .... 2700 301 12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL .....J. A. Hill .....3568 400 30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL J. Verrill ....3432 400 15th May
These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
Passengers can book through to London Overland.
S.S. MERTON HALL ..C. Barnes .....5100 500 30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL T. Collin.....5100 500 25th May
These steamers have been especially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
LAWN TENNIS.

ENTRIES for the MARRYAT CUP Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup, open to members of Bombay Gymkhana only, will CLOSE on 4th February, at 6 p.m.
L. PENNY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, (1) SPECIAL GENERAL at 3 p.m., and (2) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL at 3-30 p.m. (Budget).
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th January, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1888, for the supply of DISINFECTANTS during the year 1888-89.
Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.
The usual deposit should be paid into the Controller's Office at the time of lodging tenders. The successful tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.
The successful tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and half the expenses of advertising and printing or preparing the contract.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 25th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of February, 1888, for the supply of STONEWARE PIPES, JUNCTIONS, SIPHONS, GULLY TRAPS, &c.
2. Form of Contracts, Specifications, &c., on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 2,500, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, 25th January, 1888.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.
"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"
with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.
BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
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FOR SALE,
AT
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.
Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.
And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.
A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.
A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.
Apply to
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
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(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo	7 0	,,
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	,,
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick	5 0	,,
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	,,
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	,,
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	,,

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	,,
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	,,
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	,,
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	,,
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	,,
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	,,
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	,,

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match ..... 2 8 each.

'APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted ..... 0 12 ,,

EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box ..... 1 0 ,,

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.
Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ½ ,,
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities:—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for execution of certain works at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
2. Sealed tenders, which must be on the proper form, will be received between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd February next, at the office of the undersigned.
3. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E., Ex. Engineer,
Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Masagon, 21st January, 1888.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Municipality of Bombay, a CIVIL ENGINEER, to fill the position of ASSISTANT ENGINEER. His duties will be principally in connection with the Drainage Department, and he will be required to possess a thorough knowledge of all theoretical details, in connection with the Construction and Maintenance of Drainage and Sewerage Works, and in addition must have had several years practical experience of Engineering.
The salary is Rs. 700 per mensem inclusive of all allowances. The duration of the appointment will probably be 15 months or thereabouts, but no particular term is guaranteed.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and must reach him before 2 p.m., on MONDAY, 6th February, 1888.
F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th January, 1888.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

NOTICE.

TENDERS, with designs and specifications are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a TEAK BUILT STEAM LAUNCH, dimensions about 36'-0" × 8'-0" with a pair of high pressure engines of about 10 H. P. nominal.
ALSO,
for the construction of THREE SMALL TEAK BUILT WARP BOATS, complete length 16 feet, beam 6 feet 4 inches, depth 2 feet 4 inches, similar to those in use at Prince's Dock.
Tenders, which will be received up to the 31st January, 1888, should state the date on which the vessels will be delivered complete.
Particulars of the above can be obtained at the Port Office.
The Port Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain, R.M.
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 18th January, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, through Railway communication between the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways will be established for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888.
Passenger trains will be timed to run as under, viz:—

UP TRAINS.		A.M.	DOWN TRAINS.		A.M.
Gadag	Dep.	6 55	Mormugao	Dep.	8 0
Hubli	,,	9 40			P.M.
Dharwar	,,	10 35	Londa Junc.	Arr.	1 2
Belgaum	,,	10 30	Belgaum	,,	4 58
		P.M.	Dharwar	,,	5 9
Londa Junc.	,,	1 30	Hubli	,,	6 4
Mormugao	Arr.	6 20	Gadag	,,	8 47

For times at intermediate stations, see Placards at Stations of S. M. Railway Guards for February.
Goods traffic may be booked by rail and Steamer via Mormugao, on and after date of opening this route, to and from Bombay, and Stations in Southern Mahratta Country and Goa which will be quoted on application to the undersigned, the British India s. s. Company, Bombay, or the Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Mormugao.
JAS. CRAIK, Traffic Manager.
S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 19th January, 1888.

GUZERAT PIG STICKING MEET.

COMMITTEE.
Col. Hancock. Col. Jackson.
Col. Westmacot. The Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Hunt.

IT is proposed to hold the meet at Easter at the "Null."
There will be two cups to be competed for.
The Guzerat Cup, approximate value, Rs. 1,00, open to all horses.
The "Salmon" Pony Cup, Rs. 250, Arabs 12., C. B. 13-2.
The value of the Guzerat Cup depends upon subscription.
The "Salmon" Cup is fixed.
Intending subscribers of Guzerat are requested to communicate with undersigned at once as time for arrangement is short.
As the success of the meet depends upon the number of entries, the Honorary Secretary would be greatly obliged if intending competitors would communicate their intention to him as soon as possible, although the final entries need not come till
1st Entries close 22nd February.
2nd ,, ,, 15th March.
Rules same as last year.
Decision of Committee final in all points.
Formal prospectus will be published later on.
Messing, ice, and messing will be provided.
Sleeping tents and liquor must be brought.
M. D. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.
Morvi, Kathiawar, Jan. 1888.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 5635 of George Alfred De Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS" and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.
This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, *viâ* Suez Canal and *vice versa* in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.
The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.
Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the office of the Company. No. 3, Fairlie-place.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

Patronised by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.
THE
ROYAL HOTEL
LUCKNOW
Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—
1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanits; Baron Ben Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Ferguson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.
The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronise his Hotel in preference to enjoying Rooms. A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.
Decent Stabling and Nice Gardens. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thoroughly European principles.
Apply to D. K. MANTRI, Manager.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.
Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to
GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for		
1882	.....	£300,690
,, 1885	.....	£988,1-6
,, 1886	.....	£950,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or DEATH, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured less either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1875	£3,494,950	1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Occupation
18
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sediment of a m

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Dramatic Entertainment, Morley Hall Theatre.
Musical Social Gathering at the Y. M. C. A. Institute, 8 p.m.
Service of Song, Ship Principality, 7.30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mongolia (s), from Venice; St. Fillans (s), Shields; and Lawada (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Barawa (s), for Zanzibar; Assyria (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi; Timavo (s), Trieste, &c.; and Brankslow (s), Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 3-30 p. m. to-morrow, the 27th instant.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—By permission of the Governor, his Excellency's band will perform at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, on Saturday, from 6 to 7-30 p.m.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The name of Mr. Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee was inadvertently omitted from the list of those who attended his Excellency the Governor's Levee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at a moonlight performance at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 8-45 the following programme:—

March	Akademie	Dunkler.
Quadrille	Deutsche Lieder	Siemut.
Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Ballet Music	William Tell	Rossini.
Valse	Flugschriften	Strauss.
Polka	Bugle Call	May Ostlere.

EXTENSIVE THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged a Bania, named Ramjee Shamjee, and two others, before Mr. Hamilton, with the theft of Rs. 3,511 in cash. The money belonged to a merchant named Morarjee Chepsey. On Tuesday morning he found that the box, which contained the money, had been broken open and the notes abstracted. He reported the matter to the police who, after investigation, arrested one of the accused who, lived in the same house on a different floor. Through him his companions were arrested and some of the money amounting to Rs. 700 recovered. Superintendent Brewin obtained a remand of the case so as to recover the rest of the property if possible. The case was adjourned.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—The members of this Society repeated the cantata the "Lay of the Bell," at the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon. H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Reay were present amongst the very large and appreciative audience. The cantata was as successfully rendered as on the first occasion. Mr. Wyer again sang the part of "The Master" in his usual well-known style. Mr. Dixon sang Mr. Chisholm's as well as his own solos. Mrs. Walker gave the principal soprano solos, and in the duet with Mr. Dixon fairly surpassed herself. All the soloists met with the reception they deserved, and the choruses too were one and all well sung. Mr. Johnstone played the accompaniment with skill. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

THE CAMMATEEPOORA MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan of the weaver caste, named Oomedi Hingha, was brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Smith with committing murder by causing the death of Belput *alias* Salarbux Ismail, and his wife Rajee Hajuma, by assaulting them with an iron pestle on the 25th December last. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of the case have been already fully reported in these columns, together with the accused's confession regarding the assault. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presided, and there were present:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Sir Frank Souter, Drs. G. Waters and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Ragoonath N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THE WEEKLY STATEMENTS.

The only item of any importance on the agenda paper was Sir Henry Morland's notice of motion, which was that the resolution of the Town Council, ordering the Municipal accounts to be printed and circulated weekly, be rescinded, and that the same be supplied to the Council quarterly.

The motion was agreed to, there being a discussion only as to whether it should be supplied monthly or quarterly. It was eventually agreed to have the statements printed and supplied quarterly, Dr. Cowasjee being the only dissentient.

The Council, after disposing of the outstanding business, adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

HARBOUR SERVICES.

A SERVICE of song will be held on board the ship Principality, by the kind permission of the Captain, at half-past seven this Thursday evening. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA IN ENGLAND.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR MAHARAJAH OF BARODA attended by Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, C.I.E., and Mr. V. M. Samarth (secretary to his Highness) arrived at Osborne on Jan. 3, and was received by the Queen Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I. (Political Secretary, India Office), also arrived. Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Albany, his Highness the Gaekwar Maharaja of Baroda, the Dowager Lady Churchill (Lady-in-Waiting), the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Marie Adeane (Maids-of-Honour-in-Waiting), Miss Hnillippa Baillie (Lady-in-Waiting on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany), General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, G.C.B., Lieut-General Sir Henry Daley, K.C.B., C.I.E., Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, and the Master of the Household. Lady Cowell, Mrs. Bigge, Mr. Samarth (secretary to the Maharajah of Baroda), and the other gentlemen in waiting had the honour of joining the royal circle in the drawing-room in the evening. His Highness the Gaekwar Maharajah of Baroda took leave of her Majesty after breakfast, and attended by Mr. Elliott and Mr. Samarth, left Osborne on the 4th for London, crossing over to Portsmouth in her Majesty's yacht Alberta (Captain Fullerton, A.D.C.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

SINGLES, SECOND TIES.

				Sets.
Wood scratch	beat	Monks + 15 & 1	bisque	6 1 6 4
Cobbold "	"	Boggs + 15 & 1	"	6 1 6 1
Nicholson "	"	Chope + ½ 30 & 1	"	6 1 6 3
Young + 1 bis	"	O'Connor scratch		1 6 6 2 6 3

DOUBLES, SECOND TIES.

Ward Murray	scratch beat	Cobbold Glazebrook	+ ½ 15	6 1 6 2
Nicholson O'Connor	"	Beaufort Gould	scratch scratched	

SINGLES, THIRD TIES.

Ward	scratch *vs.*	Cobbold + ½	15
Nicholson	" "	Young + 15	

To be played off by Tuesday, the 31st instant, after 6 p.m., on which date the final tie will be posted.

DOUBLES, FINAL TIE.

Ward Murray	scratch	*vs.*	Nicholson O'Connor	+ ½ 15

To be played off by Wednesday, the 1st Feb.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR POUDRE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

QUESTIONABLE "COLD DRINK" SHOPS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey held a further inquiry into the case in which Mrs. Rosenthal was charged on Tuesday with selling liquor without a licence. His Worship questioned two Police officers and the Assistant Collector and Mr. Walker, an Abkari Inspector.

His Worship asked Inspector Killeen, Acting Superintendent of the Fort Division, if he was able to state what licenses shopkeepers like Mrs. Rosenthal held.

Inspector Killeen replied that they had no licenses for sale of liquor, as they were tobacconists.

His Worship then desired to know why the shops were called "cold-drink" shops.

Inspector Killeen explained they were so called because ice-creams and cold-drinks were sold in them.

Inspector Hack was next questioned. He said to the best of his belief that there were five shops of the cold-drink sort in the Fort.

His Worship asked if their owners all held liquor licenses.

Inspector Hack answered that they did not, but most of them held tobacco licenses.

His Worship: Do any of them hold licenses from the Commissioner of Police?

Inspector Hack: No, Sir, the Commissioner of Police does not issue licenses for these shops.

His Worship: How is that? Why does he not issue them under section 12 of the Police Act?

Mr. Hack pointed out that the section referred to coffee-shops and boarding-houses.

His Worship: Do you mean to say that these shops have sprung up without any body's permission or any license?

Mr. Hack was unable to say if that was so.

His Worship remarked that the section besides referring to coffee and boarding-houses, included places where liquors and refreshments were provided. His object for putting this question was to elicit the fact whether these shops were licensed and whether their licenses were obtained from the Commissioner of Police.

Inspector Killeen replied to the question and said that it was not necessary that these shops should be licensed by the Commissioner. He added that he could not say whether the shops were licensed under sections 11 and 12 of the Police Act.

His Worship: I want to know the character of the persons who keeps these shops. Are they notoriously women of bad character?

Inspector Hack: They are spoken of as such; that is their reputation.

His Worship: Are these cold-drink shops brothels in disguise?

Mr. Hack could not say so much for certain, but he added, it was the general opinion that they were so.

His Worship: Are they reputed to be frequented for the purposes of prostitution or not?

Inspector Hack: To the best of my belief, they are.

His Worship then asked with reference to Mrs. Rosenthal if any one else lived with her.

Mr. Hack replied that no one lived on the premises. There was a foreigner who was in Court who generally sat in the shop and said he was Mrs. Rosenthal's husband.

This man informed his Worship that his name was Rosendorf, and that he was the husband of Mrs. Rosenthal. He said he was a respectable married man, and offered to show a batch of papers in proof of his statement.

His Worship did not appear to doubt his statement, but continued to question Mr. Hack. He wished to know to what nationality the women who kept these shops belonged. Were they Germans?

Mr. Hack said they were Austrians. He added in answer to further questions, that there were about nine or ten women in the shops in the Fort. They did not live in the shops but elsewhere. In the case of Mrs. Rosenthal she lived in Military Square in a house to which reference had been made sometime ago in the newspapers.

His Worship: Have the occupants of these shops given rise to any difficulties lately? Has there been any disorder through their presence in the locality?

Mr. Hack: Complaints had been made of them, but nothing had come directly under the notice of the police. With reference to the present prosecution, Mr. Hack explained he had not acted under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. He had acted on his own authority in consequence of a letter he received from the Assistant Collector.

His Worship: Before you received this letter had any complaints been made to you?

Mr. Hack: Yes, about the sale of liquor. I was told by a European that he had spent over Rs. 60 in champagne and liquor in one of these places.

Mr. Killeen remarked that he had seen soldiers and seamen frequent the shops.

Mr. Hack corroborated what Mr. Killeen said, and further added that he had once seen through the open door of a shop a female sitting on a man's knees and he had witnessed other familiarities such as no respectable woman would allow.

His Worship observed that the act provided a means of proceeding against such places as are kept for immoral purposes.

Mr. Hack doubted if sufficient proof could be adduced, it was mostly hearsay.

His Worship failed to see the difficulty to prove a case if Mr. Hack would state, what he now said, before the Commissioner. That would be sufficient he thought for him to take action in the matter.

Mr. Killeen said that there were no permanent residents near these shops, or complaints would no doubt have been made by them.

Mr. Hack then referred to a complaint which had been made some months ago by a gentleman who lived in the Volunteer Club about one of these shops, and who was then referred to a Magistrate. For the best of his belief Mr. Hack stated, Mrs. Rosenthal had been in her shop seven months now. A complaint had been made against her and the hotels in the vicinity.

Mr. Alfred Walker was then questioned, and he said that liquor was sold surreptitiously in the cold drink shops which were set up ever since the denizens of Cursetjee Sooklajee Street had been turned out from there, and had taken up living in the Fort and elsewhere. Mr. Walker then spoke as to his endeavour to find out the sale of liquor. He said that the amount of liquor allowed for private consumption was not limited.

His Worship: Having regard to the character of these places how can you possibly tell whether the money paid is for liquor or prostitution?

Mr. Walker: In the generality of cases there is no means of knowing. I have no reason for thinking these places are frequented because they are liquor shops apart from anything else. I have witnessed in them behaviour such as would not be tolerated in respectable houses.

Rosendorf interrupting: Yes, they take liberties in other shops, but not in mine. I prevent it. I tell them we are respectable people.

Mr. Hammond, the Assistant Collector, was willing to adopt his Worship's suggestion of informing the police in case where he learnt liquor was being sold.

His Worship then intimated that he would give his decision on Friday.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "RISING SUN."

LODGE "Rising Sun," one of the six native Lodges working in Bombay, held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening for the installation of Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta as the Master for the current year. Sir Henry Morland, the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, with his Grand Lodge officers, Mr. Harold King, Past District Grand Master of Bombay under the English constitution, and a large number of Freemasons under the two constitutions were present to witness the interesting proceedings. Owing to previous engagements, both the Grand Masters had to retire in the early part of the evening; but before doing so, and having listened to the satisfactory account which the retiring Master, Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Khambatta, brother of the new Master, gave of the working of the Lodge during the past year, they spoke in encouraging terms of the zeal and energy of the officers and members which had enabled them to make a marked progress in the good work before them as well as to sustain the prestige of the Lodge. Before retiring, Sir Henry Morland performed a very pleasant task, that of presenting with his own hands valuable jewels, paid for out of the Lodge funds, to three of its Past Masters, namely, Messrs. Dorabshaw Sorabjee Taraporewalla, Pestonji Nusserwanjee Wadia, and Jehangir Eduljee Davar. It afforded the Grand Master some pride and much gratification to remember that all the three recipients of honours had been valued officers of his own as treasurers of the Grand Lodge at different times; and he took this opportunity of speaking of the services of each of them, both to the Grand Lodge and to their mother Lodge, in very eulogistic terms. The installation ceremony was then performed in an impressive manner by the retiring Master, to whom a Past Master's jewel was voted by the members at a subsequent stage of the proceedings. A sum of Rs. 100 out of the Lodge funds was also voted to the Masonic Benevolent Fund. The new Master appointed the following to be his office bearers for the current year:—Messrs. N. M. Panday, Deputy Master; Jehangir D. Mody, Substitute Master; N. N. Guzdar, senior warden; B. S. Kapadia, junior warden; Dhunjeebhoy P. Mehta, treasurer; Jamsetjee Eduljee Banatwalla, secretary; Darashaw Sorabjee Taraporwalla, steward; D. M. Wacha, senior deacon; H. J. Vakilna, junior deacon; S. N. Chandabhoy, director of ceremonies; M. N. Chandabhoy, architect; B. M. Meherjee, director of music; R. T. Setna, jeweller; C. M. Balivalla, Zend Avesta bearer; Dadabhoy E. Thutee, sword-bearer; J. B. Karani, inner guard; and M. C. Hiramanek, tyler. An adjournment was afterwards made to the banquet saloon, where the usual constitutional and other toasts were drunk. The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. George Cotton (Greaves, Cotton & Co.); H. R. King (King, King & Co); C.T. Meili (A. Blascheck & Co.): A.M. Gubbay (E. D. Sassoon); M. R. Wyer (Wallace and Co.); G. Oliver (Standard Life Assurance Co.); C. Worthington (Kerr, Tarruck and Co.); W. F. Wagstaff (South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of New Zealand); M. C. Turner (Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.); J. Janni (Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.); C. Macdonald (C. Macdonald and Co.); W. A. Bankier (Finlay, Muir and Co.); S. D. Sassoon (D. Sassoon and Co.); L. Bargl (Louis Dreyfus and Co); R. S. Campbel, (W. and A. Graham and Co.); L. R. W. Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.); A. Abercrombie and J. Black (Latham, Abercrombie and Co); A. Leslie (Sir Charles Forbes and Co.); J. Fachiri; Vizbhookandas Atmaram (Narrondas Rajaram and Co); Sorabjee Framjee Patel (Framjee, Sands and Co.); A. F. Beaufort (Lyon and Co.); F. C Macrae (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.); D. H. Glade (Glade and Co.); H.W. Uloth (P. and O. S. N. Co.); J. G. Russell (Benn, Ashley and Co.); and J. M. Byrie and W. Greaves (Ewart, Latham and Co.)

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Mr. Bozzoni and Mr. Moyr.

The Bombay Company, limited, Mr. P. Lendhardt, and Messrs. Durst & Co. were elected members of the Chamber.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., moved the adoption of the report, which has already been published in our columns. In so doing he said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the Committee for the past year, the adoption of which it falls to me now to move, does not contain so many subjects of interest and importance as the reports of some recent previous years; but it shows, I trust, that the ordinary work of the Chamber has been conducted in a manner to obtain your approval, and that nothing calling for the attention of your Committee has been lost sight of or neglected. It must be gratifying to members who took an interest in the work of the Finance Committee to have seen that several of the recommendations of the Chamber were weighed by Government during last year and given practical effect to. Several matters about which we have been anxious that Government should legislate are now under consideration, and it is to be hoped the careful enquiries being made may not long remain infructuous. I refer especially to a Railway Receipts Act, a length Stamps Act, the Bankruptcy Bill, and some suitable adaptations of the English Merchandise Marks Act. I was myself opposed to the introduction of a bill such as this last into India till it had been proved that it was wanted, but the English Act, its blemishes and anomalies notwithstanding, has operated beneficially as regards piece-goods imported from England, and to supplement its influence and to regulate Indian manufactures it may be well that we get a similar act in India with provisions carefully adjusted to surrounding conditions. It may be necessary for the in-coming Committee to make fresh representations during the current year should our expectations of early progress be disappointed. So far I do not think anything has been lost by delay. There are many difficulties and perplexities surrounding each and all of these questions not visible on the surface and that only come to light when preparatory to legislation they are subjected to minute examination and all bearings and effects thought out and investigated. As regards railway extension, Karachi may be said to have held the field, and we sympathize with her in so far as to support her demand that some of the lines she counts indispensable may be constructed. But as Lord Dufferin pointed out the schemes before his Council are many and the means at his disposal limited, and though desirous of meeting all reasonable wishes Government is bound to consult the general welfare and obtain sanction first for those lines that are most needed and are most conducive to the development of the country as a whole. No doubt we all think that our special pet project is the most urgent and should obtain attention before any other. And it is right and proper that we in Bombay should not cease to urge our claims constantly and put them well in front. But your Committee have felt that Bombay has had no grounds to complain of bad treatment. They have therefore not pressed their claims of late, although none the less determined that the Godra-Rutlam extension shall not be forgotten, and that the importance of branch feeder lines to all main lines shall be kept permanently in view. In a few days the West Portuguese lines will be connected with the Southern Mahratta system, and in a year or two we will have the Midland and Nagpore-Bengal lines open for traffic. I trust the G. I. P. authorities will prove equal to the occasion and prepare for the tremendous and unprecedented traffic that will converge on their lines should the wheat crops in those districts be large synchronously with an active demand in Europe. We have before had reason to complain of insufficient carrying capacity over the G. I. P. lines. It will be disappointing if hereafter a want of rolling stock should force us to complain again. Speaking of railways, I see that private enterprise *versus* Government construction has again been discussed, and it has been argued that private enterprise has been checked and retarded by Government offering guarantees and itself constructing many lines. There is unquestionably some truth in this view. But I hold the opinion now I have always held that if the making of railways in India had been left to any significant extent in the hands of private enterprise pure and simple the development of the resources of the country would have been arrested for 30 years and more. Surely too high a price to pay for a policy that might have made private enterprise a little more enterprising than it has been and that may have prevented its asserting itself so soon as it might otherwise have done. That it will occupy one day the field and slowly and gradually extend I do not deny; native chiefs are already pointing out the way, and the days may not be so far off,—the first glimmerings of their dawn are perhaps even now nigh at hand—when native capitalists may discover in railways a safe and lucrative permanent investment for their funds. But it would have been folly to have allowed the resources of the country and all the mighty progressive changes and improvements that accompany railway construction to have remained lifeless and asleep till awakened and set in motion by the locomotives of private enterprise. I might here fitly remark that railway receipts for six months past on this side of India have not flourished. I may briefly refer to the causes although you are no strangers to them. You may remember that early in the year the speculation of two American rings propped up the price of wheat at a higher than its legitimate level. Well, our March-May crops were a failure in the Punjab and short in Guzerat, but the Central Provinces had an abundant supply. Immense exports were made from the Central Provinces and the largest shipments on record from Bombay were registered in March to June. Then came the collapse of the American rings, followed by the harvest in Russia and other parts of Europe, and an average harvest in America, and the price of wheat fell in the consuming markets to a very low point. The consequences were first that Indian wheat was not wanted in August to December, and second—the Central Province surplus having been exhausted—there was little left on this side of India that could be tempted to market at the low prices offered from Europe. Linseed also was a short crop last season. We had therefore a dull export trade, for on wheat and linseed we chiefly depend in the latter half of the year. I am glad to believe that prospects are fairly bright. The accounts of the growing wheat crops are not everywhere satisfactory, but in many places they promise a full average. Visible supplies in Europe and America are running down, prices have recovered fifteen per cent. We may indulge the hope that there will be a large business in March and June next before the European and American 1888 crops—be they large or small—are ripe and ready for consumption. With swelling trade will come improved railway returns. Before leaving railways I may mention that I lately saw in the *Gazette of India* a notification regarding the proposed regulation of rates and fares that may possibly lead to legislation. This is a question that very closely concerns the manufacturing and commercial people, and should Chambers of Commerce be consulted, as I trust they will, before anything is determined, we will have to go into the matter thoroughly. [illegible] we joined the Bengal Gentlemen, not long ago [illegible] the annual Chamber in proposing to Government that the budget should be discussed in Council. It is obvious that this recommendation is really put forward for the true advantage of Government. Many objections to proposals for expenditure may occur to independent members that have escaped the advisers of the Viceroy. Many suggestions respecting taxation and revenue may be educed that those in charge of the financial arrangements of the State may not have considered. These objections and suggestions finding voice and being sifted by the press and public opinion will be reduced to their true value and may afterwards be of great use in leading to measures calculated to promote the general good of the country and the best interests of the tax-payer. To make the reform valuable and effective it would be well if Government could widen the doors of the Council to admit representatives elected by bodies in the chief commercial ports of India, although there might be a practical difficulty in obtaining men who could leave their avocations even for a few months in each year. It is rumoured that a heavy deficit is looming in the distance, and seeing that railway and opium receipts are short, and that there has been a loss in exchange, there is probably truth behind the reports in circulation, more especially as the frontier expenditure has not been light and Burma has not yet begun to pay her way. The recent rise in the salt duty may be taken as a proof of the correctness of these rumours. Whatever may be urged against the increase in the duty—and much will be urged justly—it is undeniably well suited for the existing circumstances. It can be levied at once, it brings in a large sum to the exchequer, its collection costs nothing extra and causes no friction and evidence shows that in its incidence it cuts into the poor man's mite owing to the interposition and interference of many middlemen to a smaller extent than theoretically might be expected. But in spite of the deficit, and while admitting the unavoidable precariousness of budget estimates on account of exchange uncertainties, I feel now as hitherto confident of the real soundness of the future of Indian finance if honest, not pretended economy is practised in all departments and all are managed on sound simple business principles. This Chamber has never halted in its appreciation of the measures for the safety of the Empire, which will necessitate the annual payment of a large sum as an insurance premium, but which will at the same time give a death blow to expensive Russian scares and perhaps prevent the cost of a great war or lesson incalculably the cost if war is forced on us. It may never be possible to demonstrate this. If war comes not the prophets will declare "We told you so, all these preparations and that extravagant outlay were needless and uncalled for." But others will remember that war might have come had our frontier been left unprotected and our harbours without adequate defence. But what we insist on is, that the money spent will be spent carefully and on indispensable works alone, that full value will be obtained, that competent men only will be charged with the carrying out of important works, and that men be chosen who realize their responsibilities and spend the public money entrusted to them as if it were their own. Gentlemen, the Silver Commission still pursues its laborious enquiries, and we hear that it may be a month or two yet before its report is issued. It is profitless to speculate as to its probable nature and leaning. One thing is certain, although not likely to be a unanimous report it will contain information of great interest and value. Meantime we may congratulate ourselves on having had comparatively a steady exchange since April last. The fluctuations may be measured by 2 to 3 per cent, whereas during the corresponding ten months of the previous financial year they ran from 10 to 12 per cent. The Indian Council has manipulated the large sum it had to dispose of with dexterity and as much success as could be attained under trying circumstances. There is one point I would refer to in connection with the question of currency. It has repeatedly been argued that gold was by itself unequal to the task assigned to it, and till silver was linked to it in bimetallic bonds and brought thus to its assistance and aid and silver's price consequently advanced, no improvement in the values of commodities could occur. Well, the relations between silver and gold are unchanged, and silver is not higher than it was a year ago, but rather the reverse. While if we look at the fluctuations of several important commodities we find that coffee, cotton, sugar, tea, copper, tin, and many others have advanced varyingly 10 to 80 per cent. It is beyond question that the rise in some cases has been due to speculation and may not be sustained. But speculation cannot account for the rise in many articles and not for the whole rise in any. I do not say there is much in this, it may prove only a passing phase due to special transient circumstances. But the facts are worthy of notice as indicating what has so often been stated that there are other influences more powerful than inadequate currency and the fall in silver governing the movements of prices. While on this topic I may allude to Lancashire's impression that she is being beaten by Bombay in the China markets on account of the fall in the rupee. If you examine figures you will find that before silver tumbled below 1s. 10½d. the spindles at work in Bombay had increased to eight and three quarter millions in 1875 from two and three quarters in 1865. The trade with China steadily enlarged concurrently, and I am sure it would have done so whether the rupee had stuck at 1s. 11d. or dropped to the 1s. 5d. we have now. It is not from the low exchange that Bombay holds the China market for low count yarns, but because she grows the cotton that produces those yarns at her door, because she has cheap labour, and because she is several thousands of miles nearer China by sea than Lancashire and her mills. As China is opened up, as she develops her internal resources by railway construction and the removal of all old-fashioned barriers, impediments and restrictions to the free movement of trade within her territory, we will witness not only a further expansion in the off-take of Bombay manufactures, but also a pressing and extending demand for the manufactures of Lancashire. There is room for both, and what belongs to each is clearly defined and will so continue, be the course of exchange what it may. You will notice that representations have been made to the Committee with a view to inducing them to take steps to get an Export Bill of Lading adopted by all ship owners and shippers. This has often been tried before without success, and the old difficulties still exist. We have, however, sent a copy of the proposed Bill of Lading through local agents to home owners, asking them if they will agree to it, and if not, to point out what their objections are. In this way we will at any rate best ascertain their opinions and reach a form that can be laid before shippers for their acceptance or refusal. I cannot say myself that I have much hope of practical results. Gentlemen, many of you must have been watching with keen interest the gradual completion of the magnificent new docks, which will, if all goes well, be ready to be opened about the beginning of April. Is it premature to look forward to the day when we will see wheat cleaned up-country and brought down ready for shipment taken in trucks alongside the dock's warfs and put at once into vessels ready to receive it? The next development that claims our attention is the addition of a dry dock in a suitable and convenient situation. The Port Trustees are now deliberating and will, I venture to hope, before long see their way to provide this much wanted supplement to the trade facilities of the port. I am assured by many people connected with shipping that the number of vessels that would clean and paint in Bombay if they could do so at moderate cost and without loss of time would soon become very great indeed. The trade in piece-goods during 1887 was much smaller than in the preceding year. Import returns give

Plain Cottons	455	millions against	530.	
Printed	82	"	"	124.
Coloured	47	"	"	53.

and this is reflected in the returns of stocks in the Port Trust and private godowns, which were 62,000 packges on 31st December 1886 against 34,700 packages on 31st December 1887. We have been recovering from overdone markets, and should crops throughout the country result in a fair average, I have little doubt that starting from the present sound and healthy position we shall have a good and active trade in months to come, subject of course to the natural and unavoidable drawbacks of an ever-growing ever-restless competition. In conclusion, I have only to refer to the finances of the Chamber, which are in their usual satisfactory position. We have added to and elaborated the statistics and statements supplied to members for which there is an augmenting enquiry, we supply monthly particulars of the stock of piece-goods, yarns and metals in Port Trust and private godowns, and we have embraced in our weather telegraphic advices several new centres. In the report you will find particulars of the decisions of the Committee on references made to it during the year. I beg to move the adoption of the report and to thank you for the patient hearing you have accorded to me.

Mr. Wyer said: I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the chairman that the report and accounts as circulated be adopted. A perusal of the report shows that the retiring Committee have done good work during the past year, and I think the thanks of us all are due to the chairman and his colleagues for their watchful care over the interests of the Chamber during that period. Gentlemen, I need not take up the time of this meeting by reviewing in detail the various questions that have engaged the attention of the retiring committee, as they are already referred to at sufficient length in the report before you, and have been exhaustively dealt with by the chairman in his long, most able and eloquent speech, which, I am sure, we have all followed with the greatest interest. I should, however, like to say that in my opinion, and I take it in the opinion of us all, the retiring Committee have exercised a wise discretion in refraining from pressing upon Government their views as to railway extension, and I am sure that we all feel confident that the new Committee will not fail, when the proper time comes, to take the opportunity of keeping the railway requirements of this city well before Government. In the matter of the improvement in the cleaning of wheat, I trust the new Committee will not be disheartened, by the apparent want of success that has attended the efforts of the retiring Committee towards this end, for although these efforts have not so far been successful, I have myself little doubt that the time is not far distant when home buyers will see it to their interest to contract only for clean wheat, in which case they will get it fast enough. I cannot conclude without referring to the debt the Chamber owes to its representatives on the Port Trust for getting rates reduced, and not allowing too large a balance to accumulate, and I have no doubt the future of the trade of this Port will justify fully what has been done. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the motion that the report and accounts before us be adopted.

Mr. Meili said it would be very well, if in future the Indian budget could be discussed before it came into force; and he had no doubt that the agitation made by the public and the Chambers of Commerce would, in course of time, meet with success. The budget this year showed a great deficit, and the Government wanted to cover it by increasing the salt duty. The salt-tax, as the chairman had pointed out, was a very convenient one. He (Mr. Meili), however, considered that it would be a burden on the poor, and sheer necessity alone ought to force them to raise it again. He did not think that the sheer necessity was clear, because if they were to take a few items out of the budget, the deficit would not be so large as to necessitate the additional tax. It was a question whether the Indian ryots ought to pay for the expenditure made in Upper Burma. It was true that the expenditure was incurred for the protection of the frontier. But a very large country had been annexed to the Indian Empire, and if India made a few loans on account of Upper Burma, it would be a very good thing; because Upper Burma must come to that point at which that country could easily pay out of its revenue the interest that would be necessary to pay on its national debt. He did not think that while the Indian budget showed a large deficit, this country should be saddled with the expenses of Upper Burma. The point was of such magnitude that every public body in the whole of India ought to discuss it, and that representations ought to be sent up to Government. If the loans were raised, he believed that further taxation for India proper would be altogether unnecessary; and he was sure that in a few years hence, the interest could be paid by Upper Burma. (Applause).

Mr. Forrest said he rose to support Mr. Meili in his remarks. The question, as Mr. Meili had said, ought to be taken up by all public bodies and by every person who took an interest in Indian matters, and they should object, as strongly as they could, to the current revenues of the country being saddled with the expenses of the occupation of Upper Burma. He supported Mr. Meili in the opinion that a loan should be raised for the payment of these expenses. As for the increase in the salt-tax, he did not believe that it was so heavy as some people would like to make out. He thought its incidence on the ryots was much lighter than was generally supposed. Mr. Forrest proceeded to urge the Committee to support the system of feeder lines. There was one feeder line for which all capital had been subscribed long since, but nothing had yet been done. Karachi thought that Bombay was very jealous of it, but there was no such jealousy on the part of Bombay as was supposed; and he could quite understand that a place like Karachi should be anxious to extend its railway connections. He hoped the Port Trust would take up the question of lighting the new dock and the present one. At certain times of the month, there was a most appalling darkness all over the place; and he thought that the present dock was the only one in the world which was not protected by iron railings. The speaker next referred to the accounts of the Chamber, which showed a very satisfactory balance. The balance was increasing every year, except when there was an unusual call upon the funds of the Chamber. In conclusion, he asked the Committee to see if the cost of extra copies of the Chamber's reports might not be well reduced, as it did not cost much to strike off extra copies. He would reduce for a moment the price of these copies in the case of people who were not members of the Chamber; nor would he reduce the general subscription they all paid. But he thought that extra copies, which really cost little, might be given cheaper.

Mr. Cotton, in supporting the resolution, congratulated the Chamber on being Rs. 7,000 better off than last year. He only regretted that the Committee did not see its way to subscribe to the Victoria Technical Institute. It would have shown liberality of spirit and a desire to support anything tending to the improvement of the country in which they traded, besides being an example, an encouragement to other friends of technical education. The question had occupied a great deal of attention at home, and he thought it would have been a very fitting thing for the Bombay Chamber to have given its mite. There was one other matter he would like to refer to, even though it might be treading upon delicate ground, and though his views might not coincide with those of the majority of the Chamber, it was as to the impost duties. He had hoped that the chairman would have referred to the subject. But with his usual tact he refrained from doing so. Considering the financial condition of the country, he thought that the impost duties on the finer qualities of piece-goods might be re-imposed, and he would like to hear the opinion of the chairman and of the members on the subject. The impost duties were not protective duties. Nothing could be more harmful or injurious to local industries than protection. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that, but the impost duties, he repeated, were not protective. Moreover, they were removed at a time when the financial position of India justified their removal. Now the financial position was such that they required some additional means of restoring it. Lancashire was frightened at the increase of Indian spindles. But the number was only 2½ millions as against some 80 millions in the whole of the world. They might have increased very rapidly, but not nearly so rapidly as England. The finer class of goods would always have to be imported, but the coarser kinds would always be supplied from local mills. The duties, he concluded, were removed under an erroneous impression, and he was sorry the chairman had steered clear of the subject in his speech He would like to hear expressions of opinion, now that the country was in such a financial position that it was absolutely necessary to increase taxation

The chairman, in putting the motion to the vote, remarked that he had listened with very great interest to the observations of the members who had spoken. He was very glad Mr. Meili had referred to the wisdom Government would have shown had they raised a loan to pay the expenses of the annexation of Upper Burma, which was a year or two ago forced upon them by political exigencies. He personally—he dared say many gentlemen present would remember,—had advocated the same thing when he addressed them a year ago, and he read it was taken up by the President of the Bengal Chamber, and urged upon the attention of Government. He trusted that what Mr. Meili had said would be the means of getting the question reconsidered. As regarded what Mr. Forrest had pressed upon the incoming Committee as to the lighting of Prince's Dock and the reduction of charges for the Chamber's circular he could only promise him that all these should have their careful attention. If he mistake not the Port Trust, of which he had the honour of being a member, had gone into the matter of improved lighting for Prince's Dock. His friend, Mr. Cotton, referred to technical education. He did not refer to it that because he thought it right always to do, and submit to the opinion of the majority in that Chamber, especially as he had expressed his own view and had the honour of holding the position as their chairman. For that reason he avoided referring to the subject. Perhaps the tact which Mr. Cotton attributed to him in steering clear of the re-imposition of impost duties had also influenced him in reference to technical education. He believed that if introduced it would be productive of a great deal of good. They were over-run with clerks, and wanted to teach men to be mechanics and to afford them scope and room for obtaining a livelihood. He did not think it would clash with their own interests to encourage technical education. As wise men it was their duty to do what they could to keep on any movement of the kind, and each in his own sphere to make the most of the circumstances and adapt himself to them. As to the re-imposition of impost duties he did not touch upon that, not on account of the possession of the great tact Mr. Cotton had given him credit for, but simply because he felt that, at present, he could not say much worth hearing or of any practical good. There was no doubt in his mind that if they re-imposed impost duties on the finer class of goods, it did not in the slightest degree constitute protection, but on the other hand, in contradistinction to the salt-tax it could not be imposed without a great deal of delay and trouble, and ever re-imposed it would be very difficult to take it off again. He believed the majority of members present are free-traders. (Hear, hear.) He believed in perfectly free, untrammelled, and unfettered trade, and would always seek to support it. But when the finances of the country rendered it necessary to have a permanent impost duty upon the higher classes of piece-goods, he would submit to it. But whereas the salt-tax could be raised to-day, and if desirable reduced to-morrow, it would be very undesirable to re-impose impost du

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Bombay, 26th January, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

CONSOLS moved up ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 102⅜ ; but French Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 107¾. A further fall of 1-16d. in Silver is reported by Reuter, making the price 44 5-16d. Rupee Securities, however, were still without movement ; as also was Indian Sterling Loan. The easy state of the London money market, indicated by the price of Consols, and by the reduction of the Bank of England rate by one per cent. last week, is further emphasized by a fall of ⅛ per cent. in the market rate of Discount for short London Bills, and of ¼ for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 1⅜ and 1½ per cent. per annum, respectively.

The London quotation for Braziers' Copper comes 2/- higher, at £85 per ton ; that for Wallaroo, last given as £80, is called nominal. Braziers, Yellow Metal shows no change.

The Wheat market continued dull, and the quotations for Hard Red and Club No. 2 show a decline of 6d. per quarter to arrive by Canal and Cape. The spot price of Soft White of both qualities in Liverpool was 2d. per cental lower. In Mincing Lane, Linseed had become quieter, and Calcutta Seed, to arrive by both routes, was 3d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed was quiet, and Poppyseed were unchanged in value. Coffee was flat and Mid-Plantation had fallen another 1s. per cwt. The Sheep Skin Sales closed in London yesterday, 650,000, out of the 710,000 offered, having found buyers. Light weights were rather easier, but generally there was more demand.

A very poor day's business in Liverpool yesterday is represented by the total sales of 7,000 bales (including 800 Surats) which fell below the morning's small estimate by 1,000 bales. There was again no change whatever in spot prices ; and American arrivals only showed the slight decline of 1-16d. except for April-May deliveries, for which they were unchanged. The market opened quiet again this morning ; probable sales 10,000 bales ; Imports, 37,000 bales.

The Manchester market continued quiet in tone, and the quotation for 40s Mule Twist comes 3d. lower at 9¼d. per lb. The only other change in prices wired is a decline of ⅛ in 39 in. Grey Jaconets.

The only change in New York yesterday was the slight decline of two points in May Futures at 10·80 cents, the Spot rate being steady at 10⅜ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports continue light, and were yesterday 15,000 bales, comparing with the two previous years as follows :—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts —	15,000	28,000	20,000
Three days' do.	45,000	66,000	69,000
Since 1st Sept 1887	4,418,000	4,367,000	4,020,000

A large part of to-day's business here in Cotton has been the settling of contracts for Bengals, which, especially in the two lower grades currently dealt in, have not been coming forward in sufficient quantities to enable sellers to meet their engagements for delivery. Contracts have been cancelled for "Good" at Rs. 170, "Fully Good" at Rs. 174-5 ; and "Fine" at Rs. 180-1 which are on about a level with current rates for ready Cotton. In other growths there has been a fair business passing in ready Oomra descriptions ; but both buyers and sellers are shy of arrival business in the continued uncertainty regarding the American crop, and little is being done forward. "Good" Broach was offering to-day, for March delivery, at Rs. 133, without finding takers ; but prices generally may be called steady at yesterday's quotations. Amongst the sales reported, the principal are some 1,000 bales of ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 191 to Rs. 203, and Julgaum, at Rs. 199 to Rs. 209 ; and about 500 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 170 to Rs. 183. There has been an unusually brisk demand from the Mills to-day for old stuff, and sales are reported aggregating some 750 bales comprising of Compta, at Rs. 170 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 170 ; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 183½ ; and Wudwan, at Rs. 180 per candy.

SEEDS and WHEAT.—There is nothing fresh to chronicle regarding these markets, in which a trifling business only is passing, while quotations are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,807 bales.
Wheat	12,911 cwt.
Linseed	1,961 "
Rapeseed	552 "
Gingelly	6,348 "
Groundnuts	6,876 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, but steady at our last quotations. Business for Antwerp is reported at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE was quiet during the greater part of the day at our last evening's quotations ; but towards the close the market became weaker, and Bank Paper and Wire Transfers became 1-32d. lower, Credits remaining unchanged. In the earlier part of the day there was some enquiry for forward Transfers at 1s. 5 1-32d., which was not met to any extent, and afterwards better than 1s. 5d. was not obtainable. Mercantile Bills continue scarce, which is not surprising, considering the dull state of the European markets generally. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight.....1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight.....1'81.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and the rate for Fours has oscillated between 98 5-16 and 98⅜, the former being the closing rate. For the February account the quotation is 98½ ; and for March 97 13-16. The nominal rate for 4½ per cents. is still 104½.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal less doing to-day, and the following are the only changes reported :—Dhollera P. and G. are Rs. 3 higher. Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 5. Jewraj Balloo, and Manockjee Petit Mill have moved up Rs. 2½. Leopold Bleaching are Rs. 2 down. Bombay-Burma, first issue have advanced Rs. 25. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	787½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong-kong and Shang. is. Corporation	60,000	100	all	47½ do.	845
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	125

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / 5 pct	200
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	150		140
Bagry Co., Ld.	325	100	100	Rs. 16	151
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		200	185	Rs. 12½	45
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	100	2-3p.c.	180
Bombay New Mills	600	3,000	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited			3,000	15 p. ct.	200
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	3,350	100	100	Rs. 2	87
Do. 6rd Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,575
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,00,00	62	375	Rs. 332	640
Cash Bazaar				5 p.c.	100½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,500	100	100	—	5
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	590
Geyer & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	500	100	40	—	44
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	42,000	25	25		13½
Kemp & Co. Ld.	800	256	250	—	190
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	262
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Naples Foundry and Mfg. Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	11
Reese and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	3 p. c.	17
Ford Canning Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Phillips & Co., Ld.	6,000	200	1,000	R. 9	240
Soondy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	101
Tobacco Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Treacher & Co., Ld.	48,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7½
Thakker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,200
Western India Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
M. Moos & Co	1,000	125	125	nil	125
	1,000	200	200	p.	198

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

DALZELL.—December 29, at Bideford, P. M. Dalzell, late of the Civil Service, Bombay.

GOMPERTZ.—December 29, at Carshalton, Lieut-Col S Gomperts, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 79.

KER.—December 25, at Great Malvern, Major-Gen T D Ker, late of the 6th Regt N I., Bombay Army, aged 64.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROUPELL.—January 25, Dorothy, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. George Roupell, aged 8 months and 25 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALD.—January 15, at Barnesbey, Darjeeling, the wife of Claud Bald, of a daughter.

McCARRON.—January 22, at Allahabad, the wife of Geo H McCarron, of a son.

MIDDLETON.—January 7, at Ali Topco, Amatti, S Coorg, the wife of C J Middleton, of a son.

DEATH.

RIDDELL.—January 14, at Multan, Henry Vansittart Riddell, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1888.

THE future of the Indian wheat trade has a world-wide interest, affecting as it does not only India and its commercial fortunes, but the farmers of the United Kingdom, the agricultural prospects of the United States, of Russia, and of Australia and New Zealand. Accordingly we need not feel much surprised at finding that the American Consul at Calcutta and Professor Wallace of Edinburgh and Mr. A. K. Connell in the *Times* are discussing the subject from different points of view, while settlers in New Zealand and in Australia are asking for information to be sought at first hand in India itself as to the probability of the output of wheat decreasing or increasing in the future. Mr. A. K. Connell gives more comfort to our rivals than to ourselves. He holds that the Indian wheat trade is stimulated by the construction of railways, the Government guarantees on which are bounties on the export of wheat in violation of the principles of Free Trade. How he can arrive at such a conclusion in the face of the indisputable fact that the Indian railways which carry grain to this port are making more than five per cent. by their traffic, while the Government can raise money at four per cent. for railway construction, it is not easy to understand. The construction of ordinary roads for the transit of produce to a market, home or foreign, might be as plausibly and as perversely described as a "bounty" as the construction of railways for the furtherance of traffic when the said railways earn their dividends. Who pays the "bounty," which is simply the price paid for carriage? Not the tax-payer, but according to the laws of political economy the consumer pays it. If he can get his wheat at a less cost from America or elsewhere, he will not pay the Indian producer the money which the railway will charge for the carriage of his wheat to the harbour of Bombay for export, in violation of the principles of Free Trade. Would it be wrong to make roads or docks or even construct a telegraph line, lest the facility given might act as "bounty" on exports and so unduly stimulate trade? If so, the world must go back to barbarism to get on good terms with the true principles of Free Trade. The country which has not expended money on a road or any other convenience for traffic can alone escape condemnation under the principle which Mr. A. K. Connell desires to apply to the construction of railways in India. We are aware that he does not rest his whole case on the application of the principle that to construct a railway with guaranteed capital is in effect a bounty on exports. He maintains that the margin of surplus wheat for export, taking good and bad years together, is very small. He bases this opinion upon the fact that though there has been an increase of 12 per cent. in the export of Indian wheat during the last six years, there have been during the interval great fluctuations and no continuously steady increase. Had it not been for the comparative failure of the last cold weather crop in the Punjab the export would have increased considerably beyond the 12 per cent. which even as matters stand shows that the output of wheat increases notwithstanding a partial failure of the harvest over a large area. It is true that ten thousand miles of railway open in 1881 had become thirteen thousand in 1887 ; but the new lines are largely strategic, and are not all intended to tap the wheat growing provinces. The opening up of the Central Provinces by the Nagpur-Bengal line will show a very different result. The falling off in the wheat yield of those provinces in 1885-86 was the result of an unfavourable season, and the prospects of the present harvest promise an abundant compensation for the depression two years ago. We fail to see any ground for the assertion that the increase of wheat to be expected from the opening up of new lines is not likely to be in proportion to the new mileage. Surely the certainty of a market will increase production of wheat, as of any other commodity for which the soil and climate are suitable. Immense areas of the Central Provinces possess the best wheat soil in the world in places 20 feet deep, requiring no manure and capable of yielding harvests for centuries to come before its fertility could be exhausted. Mr. J. M. Maclean, in a letter to the *Times* on the Sugar bounties question, speaks like Mr. Connell of the guarantee of interest on the capital of Indian railways as a bounty which enables "the Indian grower of wheat to place his cheaply grown produce in our markets at prices which are the despair of the British and Irish farmer." He attributes to this source and to the construction of railways in America by somewhat similar means the economical revolution which is "ruining European agriculture, and to which we owe the hopelessness of the Irish agrarian difficulty and the social danger of our own growing class of unemployed labourers." This is to attribute to secondary and accidental causes what is due to the primary fact that under the conditions of the present age the products of sun-lit climate and fertile soil are brought into immediate competition with the inclement climates and indifferent soil which it is the hard fortune of British and Irish landlords and farmers to have to depend upon for scanty or indifferent harvests. The cause is economic, and is not due to the misplaced energy of the Government of India or of the subsidised Railway Companies of the United States. However this may be, Mr. Maclean does not share Mr. Connell's opinion that India cannot continue to export increasing quantities of wheat. He implies a wish that the important agricultural interest of England should find influential friends amongst the Prime Minister's colleagues in the House of Commons. But in the same breath he owns that it is out of the question to expect that the people of England would consent to have prices raised all round to secure special interests against the consequences of economic mistakes if such they be committed by Foreign Governments or for that matter by the Government of India. The Indian wheat trade must be accepted as a great fact, which cannot be explained away as an economic mistake, or put out of the way by a resort to a protective tariff in England.

THE fact that the Secretary of State has taken a much more favourable view of the services and claims of Dr. Leitner than some people in India seems to have urged one or two of the papers in Northern India to remind their readers of the perfectly well known fact that it is difficult for some of his critics to speak of him fairly or decorously. It was announced a few weeks ago that Lord Cross had seen reason so far to modify the not too generous decision of his predecessor as to offer Dr. Leitner a bonus of £1,500, in addition to the pension of Rs. 5,000 a year, which Lord Kimberley had estimated to be a sufficient return for the services, ordinary and special, that Dr. Leitner had rendered to the cause of education and research in this country. Two up-country journals, which have all along demonstrated their inability to mention Dr. Leitner's name without violating the courtesies of controversy, made full use of the opportunity to re-exhibit their old animus. One of them went even further than this when it asserted that Dr. Leitner had been practically dismissed the educational service of the Punjab. This is rather worse even than calling names. That it is quite untrue will appear to anyone who remembers that when Dr. Leitner went home last March he went on twenty months' leave, granted on a medical certificate. Nothing has, so far as we know, been heard in this country regarding Dr. Leitner's intention, but at the time that people were loosely writing about his virtual dismissal from the Government service he was, as we suppose he still is, an officer of Government at home on leave at his own request, with nothing to prevent his returning at the end of his leave, and nothing to discourage him except perhaps the limitations which might be imposed upon his usefulness when he returned by people who think that the right thing to do with a valuable servant is to make things as uncomfortable for him as you can. However, as we said at the time, Lord Cross is a fair man, and where a point of equity is involved he has shown that he considers himself to be by no means rigidly bound by the decisions of his predecessor. A pension of Rs. 5,000 a year, plus a bonus of £1,500, is a substantial improvement on a pension of Rs. 5,000 and nothing else. Whether it is an adequate recognition of the exceptionally good work that Dr. Leitner has done in and for India is a question that, we fear, cannot profitably be raised at this time or at all events in this country. If we think that he was entitled to more we have to go no further in search of a reason for so thinking than to the recommendation of the Government whom he has served since 1864 that his pension should be fixed at £750 a year. This raised a presumption in Dr. Leitner's favour which nothing that has happened since has seriously disturbed. Lord Kimberley, it is true, seems to have thought that the mismanagement of the Punjab University by other people while Dr. Leitner was seven thousand miles away warranted him in giving a much lower pension, just as he seems to have thought that the irregularities of other people in Madras was a good reason for decreeing that Mr. Crole should not go unpunished. But it is evident—from his granting of a bonus to Dr. Leitner, if from no other circumstance—that Lord Cross's view of this question differs somewhat widely from Lord Kimberley's—whether as widely as it ought to have done, on a full consideration of the nature and extent of Dr. Leitner's work, we will not enquire. We have raised this question on no personal grounds. The arena of personal controversy, indeed, may be left to those who, in discussing the claims of a public servant, resort to veiled defamation and the calling of names. It is rather as a matter of public economy that we are called upon to enquire whether justice has been done to a man who, quite outside the bare letter of his compact with the Government, has rendered public services the value of which the Government themselves have repeatedly acknowledged. It does not "encourage the others" to proclaim in the way that some have approved of in this case that after all a perfunctory performance of one's work pays just as well as an intelligent and a zealous service. The field of linguistic and ethnological research in which the Government of India must be interested in a very practical way so long as it has a frontier policy is still wide. Is it well to declare, by a grudging treatment of officers who come to its aid by explorations and researches, such for instance as those conducted by Dr. Leitner in Dardistan and amongst the Hunza people, that special work of this kind is lightly esteemed? We have heard, at one time and another, a good deal about the endowment of research and, of the obligations of the State in relation thereto. We respectfully submit that it is no part of the duty of the State to proclaim, in the treatment of its servants, that it sets no store upon research and the labour of the learned.

It was as inevitable that attempts should be made on the one hand to minimise the incidence of the increasd tax on salt as on the other to make it appear a burden too grievous to be borne. The truth lies somewhere between the two extremes ; it does not lie with those who say that by adding eight annas to the salt duty we take only an anna per head per annum more from the people than we did when it was at two rupees per maund. The retail price in Bombay has gone up during the past month from three annas a payalee to four annas and a half. The increase has not been altogether sudden, for rumours in the bazaar anticipated the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, and on the strength of these rumours the price was moved up some days before. Thus it will be seen, that our anticipation that an augmentation of the duty by twenty-five per cent. would lead to an increase of at least thirty-three per cent. in the retail price was well within the mark. The increase is in fact fifty per cent. The yearly average consumption per head being about eleven pounds, or roughly speaking two payalees, the outlay on salt per head will now be nine annas, instead of six. The sum seems small, but it means that the poorest family in India will in the coming year have either to spend a rupee more on salt than it did last year, or consume less. And this, we say with some confidence, will be felt with some severity by that not inconsiderable section of the population which is normally on the border of starvation. The bazaar, which has proved correct in its forecast in regard to salt, is now anticipating the imposition of a duty on petroleum, and has already put up the price in consequence.

One or two inaccuracies, we regret to say, occur in our report of Monday's meeting of the Corporation. The acting Municipal Commissioner was made to say that the salary of an Under-Secretary to Government was Rs. 1,500 instead of Rs. 1,250 ; that there were 6,000 assessments instead of 3,000, and in reply to Major Martin's question that there ought to be a Deputy Commissioner, and that Mr. Virpressad should be retained for the post, Mr. Charles's argument was that there should not only be a Deputy Commissioner, but also that Mr. Virpressad should be retained for his own post of Assistant to the Commissioner for the examination of assessments.

During his last journey in Tibet he discovered an interesting version of the Mongol Khan. Speaking of this discovery, Prof. Vasilieff has lately expressed his belief that travellers might, if they tried, find many valuable manuscripts in Eastern Turkistan—relics of the Buddhist era and of the Chinese dominion. Such treasures are probably also to be found in Japan and Corea. It is known that there are Japanese versions of Hiuan Thsang's journey ; and Prof. Vasilieff has been informed that manuscripts written on palm-leaves, and brought from India, have been seen in Corea. Many Coreans formerly visited India as Buddhist pilgrims.

ARCHDEACON MATHEW was consecrated Bishop of Lahore at Westminster Abbey, on the 6th of January, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Lichfield and Bedford. Canon Burrows, of Rochester, preached from Rev. ii. 29 verse, "I will give him the morning star," and dwelt in the first instance on the great burden laid on an Indian Bishopric. An Indian Bishopric, however, had not only great difficulties, but great opportunities. The Lahore diocese was the Mahomedan diocese, the only one in India in which the followers of Islam were in a majority. The Star in the East was a reminder to them that our religion, born in the East, is intended for Orientals. They must not be content with the progress of Christianity towards the West, but they must claim and reclaim the East.

THE will of Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., late Governor of Bombay, has been proved under £67,000. The testator leaves all his property to his son, Edmond Robert Wodehouse, absolutely.

AT the recent half-yearly meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, Mr. Crawford, the chairman, said that their relations with the North-Western (State) Railway were harmonious ; but that was not the case with regard to the Bombay and Baroda and the Rajputana Railways, the conductors of which "seem to employ the whole of their time in pilfering traffic" from the company. It was also to be remembered that the people of Bombay were ten times as energetic as the people of Calcutta.

NOTHING new has transpired in connection with affairs in Nepal. The Minister is now on his way to Calcutta, and he would h

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Sir Morell Mackenzie starts on Saturday for San Remo to see the Crown Prince.

LORD RIPON IN IRELAND.

The Irish Nationalists are actively engaged in making preparations for a great reception to be accorded to Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley at Dublin on 1st February.

MR. COX, M.P.

Mr. Cox has been taken to Ennis. After examination he was remanded in custody.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JAN. 24.

Prince Bismarck in the course of a private conversation said he was tolerably confident that no European war would break out this year, and he hoped not for two or three years.

Reuter's Agency sends us the following correction of one of its telegrams published yesterday :—In yesterday's telegram from Phillipopolis after the word "Minister" please read "and Princess (Clementina)."

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAUL'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The Prime Minister of Nepaul probably arrives at Calcutta on the 30th.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Major Yate reached Khamiab on the 15th, the work of erecting the Boundary pillars was then almost complete.

CHANGE OF DESIGNATION.

It is understood that the designation of Sub-Assistant Commissary-General in the Commissariat Department will shortly be changed to that of Sub-Assistant.

AYUB KHAN.

Ayub Khan and his party are accompanied from Meshed by General Maclean's native attache Allah Baksh. They will be met near Teheran by Nawab Hassan Ali Khan, lately of the Boundary Commission.

THE AMIR.

The Amir is said to be bringing great pressure to bear on the frontier tribes to compel them to send Jirgas into Jellalabad. Nearly all have declined, as the greatest mistrust exists regarding Abdurrahman's intentions.

THE BURMA POLICE.

Commandants of Lucknow and Barielly battalions of Burma Military Police have been authorised to continue recruiting until further orders.

INCREASE OF THE KHYBER LEVIES.

The Khyber Levies which keep the road open between Jamrud and Lundi Kotal are to be increased by two hundred men.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning from Bombay.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zambezi left here (extra) for Bombay this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay this day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. do.	73¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	44 5 16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 24, 1888.

10 p.m.	75·3

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

8 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	78·6
4 p.m.	78·5

THE already abundant list of holidays given by the Nizam's Government to its employes has been increased this year by the addition of two more for the Bhongir Oorus, which is to be celebrated on Thursday and Friday next.

THE report of the Debt Commission regarding Sir Horace Rumbold's claims is now before his Highness' Government. The *Deccan Times* hears that the Commissioners are not unanimous in their opinion, and the final award will therefore have to be made by Government.

H. H. THE NIZAM has confirmed the Minister's decision in the Annagundi case. The Samasthan is not to be resumed, the Rance being permitted to adopt a successor, the peshcush being fixed at Rs. 10,000.

THIEVES have broken into the residence of the Nepalese refugee, General Puddum Jung, at Allahabad, and carried off property of considerable value.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., recently met with a severe carriage accident, but latest reports say that he is slowly recovering.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family at Osborne on Dec. 31. Sir Henry and Miss Ponsonby had the honour of being invited. The ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting joined the royal circle in the drawing-room in the evening. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Portsmouth Division), under the direction of Mr. George Miller, bandmaster, played a selection of music.

THE *Times*, in its account of the princely philanthrophy of the Maharaja of Durbhunga, mentions as "two of the most extraordinary remissions of rent ever granted by any landlord in any country," the cancelling by the Maharaja of all arrears due to him throughout the principality in 1882, amounting to no less a sum than £185,253-10-0, and the further remission, in 1885, of a large proportion of the rents due to him, amounting to £53,979-12-0. An up-country paper reminds us of a similar measure on a far larger scale which occurred last year when the Gwalior Council of Regency, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, abolished the arrears of land revenue which had accumulated in the northern districts of the State for the last thirty years. The remission in this case nearly reached the vast sum of one million sterling; and although in Gwalior as in Durbhunga it is probable that these balances were irrecoverable from the crushed and poverty-stricken peasants, yet both the Maharaja of Durbhunga and the Gwalior Council are entitled to the great credit of freeing the peasantry from an ever-pressing and overwhelming burthen of debt.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THERE is, of course, great rejoicing in the Conservative camp this morning at the result of the Winchester Election, and a considerable amount of depression in that of the opposite party. In one sense the return of Mr. Moss is not a surprise to Liberals, but it was never expected by them that the majority for the Conservative candidate would be so large. Some of them indulged the hope that Mr. Vanderbyl would be able to do as well as Lord Baring in 1885, when Lord Northbrook's son-and-heir came within 171 of his opponent. Not one Gladstonian, either in Winchester or out of it, anticipated that Mr. Moss's majority would be nearly 200 larger than that of the late Colonel Tottenham at the last general election. The success of the Conservative candidate is a very agreeable New Year's gift to Lord Salisbury, but it is easy to make too much of the matter as some of the Prime Minister's supporters are doing to-day. When the Liberals won Coventry, the Exchange division of Liverpool, and Spalding from the Conservatives, we were told that by-elections were comparatively insignificant, that they were largely affected by local or individual influences, and that to regard them as expressing the voice of the whole country on matters of high policy was the height of absurdity. These arguments are not opposed to experience, but the amusing thing is that, though they are always used by the losing side, they are conveniently forgotten or ignored by the victors. I was talking a few days ago to a prominent Liberal who knows the constituency and both candidates very well, and he assured me that there was absolutely no chance of Mr. Vanderbyl being returned. Mr. Vanderbyl is a gentleman of considerable and varied experience as a Parliamentary candidate, and a resident in the neighbourhood of Winchester, but it is doubtful if he was the right man to fight the Liberal battle. Mr. Moss, on the other hand, was the most suitable person the Conservatives could select. A local man, popular with his neighbours and a brewer to boot, was certain to do better than a stranger like Colonel Tottenham, especially when supported by the all-powerful assistance of the family of your former Governor-General, Lord Northbrook. The only crumb of comfort that the Liberals can gather—and it is a very small one—is that if they polled 133 fewer votes than in 1885, when the party were divided, they polled 66 more votes yesterday than in 1886. The large addition to the Conservative vote—245 more than in 1886 and 211 more than in 1885—is so far only partially explained. It seems that the Liberals were wrong in calculating upon the votes of the military stationed in Winchester. The *Daily News* correspondent, without whom a by-election would not now be complete, even went the length of predicting that the bulk of the soldiers on the register would cast their votes in favour of Mr. Vanderbyl. The exact opposite seems to have been the case, and the military vote went solid for Mr. Moss. There is a disposition in some quarters to blame the Liberal "managers" for contesting the seat and thus exposing themselves to the obloquy of defeat. It is argued that they ought to have known when it was decided to win Mr. Moss that his return by a large majority was inevitable, and that the interests of the party would have been better served by allowing him to be elected without opposition. It is a disadvantage to the Liberals to have suffered such a crushing defeat on the eve, as it were, of the important Deptford election, but I cannot see that the leaders are to blame for deciding to try conclusions with their opponents after the encouragement afforded to them by the results of previous by-elections.

Canada is once more the theme of a paragraph from my pen. I hope the subject may not be distasteful to your readers. For, really, there is no more important topic at this time before the British public—not even Ireland—than Canada. In spite of Liberal Home Rule candidates being dubbed by the *Times* and Reuter as Separatists everybody recognizes that whatever happens Ireland must remain an integral portion of the United Kingdom. Consequently, at its worst, the Irish question is one of domestic politics. This, however, is not the case with Canada. Its great question, with Goldwin Smith as Prophet, involves separation, and can only be solved by separation. Your readers will, perhaps, remember that some two or three months ago, on the strength of a conversation between an Englishman of eminence and President Cleveland reported to me by one of the parties to it, accompanied with voluminous papers forwarded for my perusal, I spoke of the loss of Canada to the Empire and its absorption into "The States" as more than probable. More than that, I showed Mr. Chamberlain's speeches were unwise in the extreme, and were calculated to hasten an event which (as Lord Derby said of war), if it is to come sooner or later, had better come later than sooner. An English journalist of no mean ability who is, as representative of a syndicate consisting of one metropolitan and half-a-dozen provincial journals, making the tour of the world—(you will see him in India some time this year)—in his latest communication deals with the imminent peril in Canada. You will see the communication I refer to in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the day before yesterday. In its main features, Mr. Henry Norman's article is simply my paragraph of a few weeks ago "writ large" in the light of fresher information and under the inspiration of the man who is "booming" the issue. The outline sketch I gave as to the advantages accruing to both Canada and the States by the adoption of Commercial Union, but especially to Canada, is here filled in and details given, many of which I knew, but which I did not set forth for fear of boring your readers. As, however, the question grows riper for solution, such facts as are set forth will be more than useful. They will be a guide to those who wish to form an opinion upon an incident which, in the carrying of it out, will create deep excitement and lead to much passionate expression of feeling and emotion. In acquainting one's self with what is proposed to be done in North America, as an "ancient" Anglo-Indian journalist, I am taken back just ten years, and in reading of the thousands of miles of custom houses to be removed, of the barriers in the way of trade intercourse to be overthrown, I seem to be once again in the thick of the fight waged so gallantly and so successfully by Sir John Strachey while Finance Minister of India. At first sight, in view of the embarrassment of your finances, one might lament the loss of custom, dues, but so far as Indian internal trade is concerned, I suppose nothing but gain has resulted from the disappearance of prickly pear hedges and cactus-covered mud walls.

The New Year Honours conferred by her Majesty both in India and in England have met with general approval, and, on the whole, very little criticism. Some curious features there are, of course, in the *Gazette*; but, taken generally, not much specially startling or politically discreditable. *Place aux journalistes.* Your whilom Poona Professor is now Sir Edwin Arnold, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., &c., &c. The *Morning Post* is no longer the only London paper edited by a "handy" Chief of the Staff. But, unless something better—a Baronetcy at the least—has been promised to the real editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, bad blood is sure to be bred in the most sumptuous newspaper office in England. Except for the reason that it was desirable to give a literary flavour to the *Gazette*, one hardly knows what Sir Edwin Arnold has done that he should be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Mr. Peile's—Sir J. B. Peile's—"star" is felt to be well-deserved, and I hear many congratulations from his friends upon it. The feature of the Honours, so far as India is concerned, however, lies in the very large share which the Mahomedans have in the shower. You, of course, have remarked this with much particularity of detail, to which I cannot pretend. But, I may say, some people here are surprised at so much favour being shown to one section of the Indian community, and go so far as to attribute it to Lord Dufferin's alleged preference for the Muslim. I think this foolish, but what is more foolish is that in an admixture of races, such as form the population of India, anything should be done which appears to exalt one community to the lowering of another. In all the talk I have heard, however, no one has said a word against the knighting of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. It was impossible alike for his own sake and in view of the conspicuous position the Nizam's Dominions occupy at this moment, that Asman Jah should not be honoured on the earliest possible occasion. If I may believe all I am told, Asman Jah really deserves the recognition he has received at her Majesty's hands. A friend of mine who has written a good deal about Hyderabad affairs and has many friends and correspondents in the State, told me the other day that he had received from various sources striking testimony to the administrative ability and ruling grasp exhibited by the Nizam's Prime Minister. I am sure I hope the record is true. The Ministers of Native States occupy a very responsible position. According to the fitness they may or may not show for governmental duties will largely depend the early or late granting of opportunities to Indians of all races in the British Provinces to share the responsibilities and anxieties of Government with Englishmen. The officials of Native States are fighting a greater battle than they have any conception of, and a well-wisher to British supremacy in India cannot but hope they will prove worthy of their responsible positions.

With the approach of the Session our thoughts are being turned to the legislative programme that is in process of manufacture. It has been thought all along that Local Self-Government would be the *piece de resistance*, but there are ominous rumours that this question may have to be shelved like some other contentious matters in order to preserve the union between the Conservatives and the Dissentient Liberals. The matter is one surrounded with numerous pitfalls, and if a Bill reforming county administration is introduced, it will require skilful handling to prevent its becoming a Ministerial Frankenstein. The country party in the Conservative ranks are in favour of leaving things alone, but although I have reason to believe that Lord Salisbury would be glad to fall in with their views, he is not his own master. However, the landed interest of this country is not even now without power, and although it does not make a great noise it exercises more influence on Cabinets and Ministries than the general public are aware of. In a forecast of the Session, the writer of which was inspired by a member of the Government, it is frankly admitted that "even with the help of a generous readjustment of taxation between the imperial and the local exchequers"—contemplated it seems by Mr. Goschen—"we do not expect popularity to attach to any large measure of local Government reform." The great difficulty facing Lord Salisbury is to produce a measure that will satisfy what I may call the Conservative borough party and the Liberal Unionists without alienating the country party. I give the latter credit for believing that the system of county Government by Quarter Sessions is, on the whole, the best that can be devised, and that, as a great landlord said to me, the creation of elected bodies will lead to considerable jobbery, extravagance and inefficiency; but, however excellently the parties do their work, it is clear that the existing state of things cannot much longer endure. The landed interests have, of course, everything to gain by leaving matters alone, but if they are wise they will not stubbornly resist the proposal to transfer the duties now performed by county magnates to bodies representative of all sections of the community. It is not anticipated for a moment that they will carry their dislike of reform so far as to try to destroy Lord Salisbury's measure. If they did they would be playing the game of their opponents, and in fact, cutting off their noses to spite their faces, as the Liberals would be sure to pass a more sweeping measure when they come into power. From what I have heard as to the probable character of the Bill promised by the Government, I incline to the opinion that instead of being too advanced for the House of Commons it will not be advanced enough. However, the differences of opinion that now exist in the Cabinet as to the extent of the proposed reform may, between now and the opening of Parliament, be composed, and the measure issue from the Ministerial forge in the "large and comprehensive" form foreshadowed by the writer of the inspired article to which I have already alluded. Even should the Bill come up to all his expectations it will not reach maturity without considerable trouble; and it is, to say the least, extremely optimistic to assume that the only danger would be for the Government to deal with county Government without accompanying it with a thorough revision of taxation. The effect of this, we are told, would be to "strain to breaking the friendly relations now existing between the rural community and the Government." Very likely, but is it wise to ignore the possibility of the friendly relations now existing between the Unionist Liberals and the Government being strained by a too ready compliance with the demands of the "rural community?" It is assumed, from the opinion expressed at Oxford by Lord Salisbury, that an attempt will be made in the coming Session to terminate the present system of dual ownership in Ireland, but the opinion gains ground that even if the Queen's Speech should announce a Purchase Bill, the chances of its being passed or even introduced are remote. We hear a great deal about the determination of the Government not to allow Ireland to occupy an undue share of the time and attention of Parliament, but unless the "drastic alteration in the procedure of the House of Commons" which the Ministry intend to propose prove more effective than is generally anticipated, we may again find, as we have so often found before, that Irish affairs stop the way of useful legislation for the rest of the kingdom.

The return of the Duke of Norfolk to Rome, on a mission more directly political than his last, has again set people thinking about the attempts of Lord Salisbury's Government to obtain the intervention of the Pope in Irish affairs. If we are to believe reports from Rome published by a journal well known for its opposition to the Home Rulers, his Holiness has already adopted means of showing his disapproval of the tactics of the Irish clergy. Statements such as that to the effect that the Irish prelates now in Rome are very uneasy owing to the "exceedingly reserved manner" in which the Pope has received Archbishop Walsh should be received with caution. We also hear that a collection of extracts is being made from the pastorals of the Irish Bishops with a view of showing that the latter are animated by an unCatholic and a revolutionary spirit quite out of keeping with their episcopal office, and their lordships are threatened with a monition from the Pope himself. That such charges have been preferred is quite probable, and it is equally possible that the Propaganda is being pressed to take action against the Irish priests for political allusions in their sermons. It was rather a blunder of the correspondent who reported these things to have added that the Pope is much pained because Catholic Ireland has taken less part in the Papal Jubilee than the faithful of any other country, as it may suggest to some minds that the Vatican may be influenced by the poverty of the Irish gifts in its attitude towards Home Rule. The correspondent referred to talks of what he has been told by "several Cardinals;" it is, of course, interesting to know what individual Cardinals in Rome think of Irish affairs, but we are not obliged to accept their opinions as those of the Pope. I am told that Cardinal Manning is by no means in favour of the establishment of diplomatic relations between England and the Holy See; the news reaches me from a high source, and is hardly open to question. His enemies—I mean those he has made by his attitude on the Irish question and by his fearless enunciations of unpopular views on some other problems of the day—declare that in opposing the appointment on certain conditions of a Papal Envoy to the Court of St. James, the Cardinal is actuated by selfish motives; those who know his Eminence intimately will be able to say whether this is at all likely. The Conservative Catholics were very angry with Lord Ripon for signing the memorial recently presented to Monsignor Persico. I wonder what they will say if the report should turn out to be true that Mr. Gladstone is to have an interview with the Pope.

Mr. J. M. Maclean has entered into the Sugar Bounties and Fair Trade discussion with great gusto and with his wonted vigour. In a letter written a week ago, but only published a day or two since he breaks a lance on the Free Trade side with the (hitherto unsuspected) Free Trade champion, Sir Louis Mallet. To everybody's surprise Sir Louis has been deserting the Cobdenic standards to justify retaliation against bounties. The Member for Oldham is most successful in impaling the late Under-Secretary for India on the horns of a dilemma. And, what is more, he gives a back-handed blow to the Sugar Bounty people by telling them that, in spite of Baron de Wormes's sugared words to them, the chances are that they will be disappointed, and their hopes will not be realised.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, in referring to the unsatisfactory working of the Ministry of Justice in Egypt, says:—For this Nubar was not wholly responsible, but he undoubtedly missed an excellent opportunity when, on the ground of some real or imaginary want of tact, he permitted Mr. Justice West to leave the country with his reforms still-born. The material for the organization of judicial administration does not exist in Egypt; this is a fact recognized not by Europeans or outsiders only, but by the native members of the *parquet* themselves, who have urged on Nubar himself the necessity of confiding the direction to a European. The services of Mr. Justice West are no longer obtainable, but in his colleague, Mr. Justice Scott, Nubar could find an instrument possessed of legal ability combined with tact and an intimate knowledge of the country.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Lieutenant-Colonel James Ludlow Ferris, Bengal Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer at Dinapore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by the Government of India.

OWING to the losses sustained by No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, in Upper Burma, and its present bad state of health, it has been decided to bring it back to regimental head-quarters, Roorki, in the month of April. The No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, now at Bangalore, has been selected for service in Burma.

A RIFLE MATCH has been arranged between a team of the Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery and one from her Majesty's ship Bacchante, now in the Hooghly, for Friday, the 27th instant.

THE order for the recruitment of two hundred men at the depots of the native infantry regiments serving in Upper Burma has been cancelled, and the usual procedure for obtaining recruits ordered to be resorted to.

LIEUTENANT G. M. DUFF, Royal Engineers, at present serving in Upper Burma, is to be transferred from the Madras to the Bengal establishment.

MAJOR DEANE, the Head of the Remount Department, has arrived in Secunderabad on Monday. He will inspect the Mounted Corps to-day and to-morrow.

MAJOR WALLERSTEIN, Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, has succeeded to the command of the Volunteers at that station.

SOME months since orders were issued by his Highness' Government for the transfer of a number of men from the Irregulars to Colonel Nevill's troops. For some reason or other the orders have not yet been carried out.

A CENSUS of the carrier-pigeons in France has begun. Up to the 15th inst. every owner of these birds will have to proceed to the nearest mairie and announce the fact, giving his name in full, his profession, and a variety of other particulars. Those persons who may possess themselves of "carrier-pigeons" after this date will have to submit to the same formalities. Negligence in complying with these rules and regulations will render the culprit liable to a fine of from £1 to £40, while a false statement is punishable with a fine varying from £2 to £30. The census is being taken with a view to utilizing the carrier-pigeons in the event of war breaking out.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

MESSRS. B. AND A. HORMASJEE have given a donation of Rs. 50 towards the general fund of the approaching annual Volunteer Tournament. Messrs. Treacher and Co. have given a claret jug, valued Rs. 50, as a first prize for quarter mile flat race. Other prizes will be advertised later on.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following scores were made yesterday :—

MATCH VI.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Added Points.	Grand Total.	Prize. Rs.
Corpl Sharp	32	30	28	6	90	20
Sergt Thomas	31	26	29	0	86	20
Vol Skaggy	31	27	24	0	82	15
Capt Brown	33	25	28	3	89	15
Lieut Sharp	29	31	25	0	85	10
Lieut Lund	30	30	25	0	85	10
Sergt Keers	30	30	23	0	83	10
Sergt Black	30	27	27	3	84	10
Lieut Devlin	29	31	24	6	83	10
Sergt Smith	28	33	21	6	83	5
Q-M Sergt Watkins	27	29	25	0	81	5
Vol Stephens	30	26	25	0	81	5
Vol Fido	28	2	26	3	81	5

1 eighty-one counted out.

LADIES' MATCH VII.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Added points.	Total.	Prize.
Capt Brown	28	29	32	3	89	Messrs Watson & Co.'s prize, Rs. 100.
Mrs Watkins nominates.						
Q-M Sergt Watkins	29	25	36	0	89	Messrs Neubery & Co.'s prize, Rs. 70.
Vol Lloyd	30	29	27	6	86	Messrs Soundy & Co.'s prize, Rs. 50.
Lieut Sharp	27	31	27	0	85	Messrs Soundy & Co.'s prize, Rs. 30.
Sergt Thomas	31	29	25	0	85	Rs. 15.
„ Smith	29	29	27	6	85	„ 10.
Lieut T. M. English	25	26	30	3	84	„ 5.
Vol Fido	31	29	24	3	84	„ 5.
Sergt Crowley	30	29	21	3	83	„ 5.
„ Sergt Black	24	27	29	3	82	„ 5.

2 eighty-two counted out.

(Medals) Highest Aggregate in the first seven matches.

	In I. Score	Match I.	In II. Score	Match II.	In III. Score	Match III.	In IV. Score	Match IV.	In V. Score	Match V.	In VI. Score	Match VI.	In VII. Score	Match VII.	Grand Total.
Q-M Sgt W Watkins.	82		81		88		86		88		81		87		591a
Sergt J E Keers	89		89		79		80		90		84		78		589b
Lieut T. M. English.	85		81		91		81		79		78		84		579c
Sergt E. Thomas	0		0		0		0		0		89		86		175d

a Gold Medal of the Association
b Silver Medal of the Association.
c Bronze Medal of the Association.
d V. R. A Silver Medal.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication :—

To the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Graduates' Association, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I send you herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Registrar of the Bombay University. I dare say all the members of your Association have, by this time, seen it in one or other of the daily papers. All the vernacular and other native papers that have noticed it up to this time have approved of the suggestion therein made. But the subject is one on which the graduates, from their own personal knowledge and experience, are entitled to speak with some authority. You will observe I do not find fault with anybody. I regret deeply that so many native students should fail annually in their object, notwithstanding the educational facilities they enjoy, and that their parents and guardians and teachers and friends should be disappointed in their well-cherished and reasonable hopes, and thus lose confidence in the results in our costly examinations. I think the University is bound with a view to prevent this, if possible, to enquire into, and ascertain the causes of so many failures, not in this or that particular examination only, but in all the examinations held by it. If the graduates approve of my proposal, I shall feel obliged by being so informed. In that case let them openly declare themselves, and demand the committee of enquiry I have proposed to the Syndicate.—I have, &c.,

NANABHOY HARRIDAS.

161, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Jan. 15.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant enclosing your letter to the public newspapers asking for a committee to enquire into the failures at University examinations. I am requested to state that the committee of the Association has under consideration suggestions for certain University reforms which, if approved of by the University authorities, the committee hopes will lead to better results in future examinations.—I have, &c.,

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Graduates' Association, Bombay, Jan. 25.

TRAM-CAR SHORTCOMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Mrs. Gurumidge" has very ably exemplified the situation of a young lady whilst driving in a car from the Fort to B roulls, but I shall feel extremely obliged if you would permit me to say a word, pointing out the most unenviable position the young men are placed in when their neighbours are four corpulent individuals with a superfluity of too solid flesh. The situation becomes intolerable, and an exit with precipitation is the only alternative; but how long is this to last? The petition on the subject of accommodation has been presented, but its result remains unknown. Surely the time has come when some remedial measure ought to be adopted by Government and the Tramway Company compelled to make their inflexible rule pliable.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 25. TRAVELLER.

FOLLOWING the example of the people of Srivilliputtur and of Ramnad, the inhabitants of Periyakolam intend, it is believed, memorialising the Madras Government to do away with their Municipality and give them a Major Union instead. Periyakolam is a small rural town, and its inhabitants, ryots and farmers are most of them poor, and for this and other reasons they consider their Municipality a costly luxury, which they can ill-afford to maintain.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

IT is very rarely that one hears of a run with Foxhounds in this country lasting for more than an hour, and probably yesterday's run with the Bombay pack was unprecedented. From the find near Santa Cruz until the kill in the jungles near Ghoregaum it lasted two hours and ten minutes without a check of more than a minute or two's duration.

The meet was at the Rifle Butts at Bandora, and after, as usual, waiting for those who came by train from Bombay, the Master made a move towards the jungley grounds near Santa Cruz, where we found last week. It was not however until we were almost on the confines of Chuckla covert that the hounds owned to a line, and it was shortly after half past six, when they went away full cry in the direction of Santa Cruz, the jackal evidently making for the railway. Here he was apparently headed, as he turned sharp left handed and describing almost a circle took us through Chuckla covert and over the little hill beyond, but retracing his steps through part of Chuckla again settled down to a fairly straight line across a pretty piece of country with plenty of little hedges till he came to the Andheri Vehar road. This he crossed rather to the left of the Chalky Hill which we usually travel, and running for some way along its base doubled over it near the Mango plantation and recrossed the road and once more headed for Santa Cruz; not for long however, as again changing his tactics he again crossed the road, and this time evidently making up his mind to run for dear life settled down to a straight line for the Ghoregaum jungles. The country before reaching the jungles was all that could be desired, but the jungles when reached leave little for horsemen to do, but wait in hopes of the jackal again taking to the open. This they rarely, if ever, do, and as a rule when a jackal has once reached these jungles he saves his brush. Our friend of yesterday however was not so fortunate, the pack stuck to him up hill and down dale through the densest jungle, and though it was impossible for riders to follow they every now and then got a view of the hounds as they crossed the paths in front of or near them, and it was at exactly a quarter to nine that an extra burst of music from the pack followed by a worry and tumble in the jungle just below where the Master and two of the Field were standing announced the fact that the hounds had at last run into their quarry, after, perhaps, the hardest run that hounds have ever run in this country.

The next meet is at Irla.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article in to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of the removal of certain European women from Cursetjee Suklajee Street, and the publication of the memorial therein referred to, obliges me to make the same request which I did to the editor of the *Times of India*, that the annexed copy of another memorial to my address may also be published in your issue, so that the public may have the advantage of hearing another side of the story.

As regards the statistics of traffic through Cursetjee Suklajee Street given by memorialists in the most authoritative manner, the public would, no doubt, like to know how, and by whom, this information has been gathered—they would then be able to form an opinion as to its accuracy or otherwise.

The street in question has, no doubt, become a great throughfare, and regard had to be shewn to the feelings of the respectable people constantly required to pass through the street.

I would wish to mention here that the houses at the extreme ends of Cursetjee Suklajee Street abut on to Grant Road and the Foras Road (two of the most frequented streets in Bombay) and these houses being always occupied by the European women in question were not only a nuisance to persons actually passing through Cursetjee Suklajee Street, but also to those moving on the other two streets mentioned above.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 25. FRANK H. SOUTER.

SIR FRANK H. SOUTER, Kt., O.S.I., Bombay.

My Dear Sir,—I beg leave respectfully to offer a suggestion with regard to the Cursetjee Suklajee Street difficulty. I do not agree with those who say that the Cursetjee Suklajee Street is the best place for the unfortunate women in question to be located in. Some years ago that street may have been considered best suited for them. Not many years ago those women were scattered over the greater part of Girgaum Back Road, Falkland Road, Duncan Road, the Two Tanks Road, &c., &c., and were a source of great annoyance to the respectable neighbourhood as well as to those who had to pass through those roads, especially at night, and the police deserves all praise for ridding those roads of their presence and for congregating them so long in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. But this street has since those days increased in importance, and those who know the expansion of the town in this direction cannot help admitting that, connecting as it does the important districts of Grant Road and Khetwady with Byculla, it is no longer a fit street to be given up to the disreputable people who occupied it up to recently. So soon as Cursetjee Suklajee Street was found unsuitable for them, it was right and proper to turn them out from it. Their scattering themselves wherever they could find shelter has, no doubt, been a source of annoyance to the new neighbourhoods to which they betook themselves, but it is to their interest to congregate in one place if they could possibly do so, and I have no doubt that if time were allowed them to do so, they would again gather together in some suitable street, whence there was no likelihood of their being again hunted out at least for some years. I have made some enquiries on this subject, and I learn that, as a matter of fact, they are trying to congregate in Trimbak Parashram Street, and I think that if the public has a little more patience and time is allowed for the conversion of the shops in that street into suitable habitations for these unfortunates, they would soon congregate in that street. The *mochees* and other houses in this street could, I think, be easily and very soon converted into fit quarters for these women, and they ought to be encouraged to go there. This street is in every way adapted for them. The last-named street has besides the recommendation of being lonely and secluded, the additional advantage of being near the Tramway, and also near to the quarters of the European males who are the, so to speak, protectors of these European women. If care were taken to prevent their spreading out beyond the limits of the street at its two ends, I think this street is by far the best place for them to be in, and were it to be entirely given up to them they would readily congregate there, and the present rather hasty uproar about them would subside.

Apologising for the length of this letter.—I remain, &c.,

PESTONJI N. WADIA.

P.S.—I may state that I hold no property in the last abovenamed street, nor am I acquainted with any housekeeper in it.

62, Gilder Street, 24th Dec. 1887.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

AN ILLEGAL PROSECUTION AND CONVICTION.

THE EMPRESS VS. RAMSANG MANGAL.

MR. H. F. ASTON, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, forwarded the papers and proceedings in the case to the High Court for consideration whether the conviction and sentence should be reversed. The accused was found in possession of a gun without a license in contravention of the provisions of section 14 of the Arms Act, 13 of 1878. He was convicted by Mr. M. P. Khargat, First-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, and sentenced on the 16th November, 1887, to pay a fine of three rupees; and an order was also passed for the confiscation of the gun under section 25 of the Act. The District Magistrate afterwards brought to the notice of the Sessions Judge that the sanction required by section 29 of the Act was not obtained before the accused was convicted. The prosecution and conviction, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, appeared therefore to have been illegal; and he remarked that, as the sanction in question was not a sanction required by section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the provisions of section 537 of the Code were not applicable. The accused had paid the fine. Their lordships, on consideration of the reference, reversed the conviction and sentence for the reasons stated by the Sessions Judge.

MR. CARNEGIE has introduced the real Scotch piper into New York, and other millionaires have followed suit. American enterprise is proverbial, but who would have thought the piper would have been popularised in Afghanistan? Mr. Boosey, the musical publisher, has had an order for 200 sets of pipes for use in the Ameer's army! He has also had another for a full brass band for the Shah, who, like the Mikado, has a civilised ear.

THE WAR RUMOURS IN EUROPE.

THE European situation was still strained when the English mail left; but more assuring views were beginning to prevail. Intelligence has been received in diplomatic circles at Constantinople that M. Herbette, French Ambassador at Berlin, was charged by President Carnot, on the occasion of the New Year, to assure the Emperor William that the President was so convinced of the need for peace that so long as he remained at the head of the Republic no French Cabinet would enter upon a warlike policy.

THE FORGED DOCUMENTS.

The forged documents relative to the Bulgarian question, which were sent to Prince Bismarck by command of the Czar, in order that the Imperial Chancellor might examine their contents and investigate their origin, were published by the official *Reichsanzeiger* on December 31. They are four in number, three of them being supposititious letters from Prince Ferdinand of Coburg to the Countess of Flanders, the sister-in-law of the king of the Belgians and sister of King Charles of Roumania.

The first letter is dated the 27th of August, and in it Prince Ferdinand says that he would not have gone to Sophia if he had not received the most satisfactory information from Berlin. This was contained in an authentic note, written entirely by Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador in Vienna, explaining the secret views of the German Foreign Office, a note which he (Prince Ferdinand) therewith enclosed. Prince Ferdinand then goes on to beg the Countess of Flanders to prevail on her brother, the King of Roumania, to use his influence in St. Petersburg in his favour.

The second document is the forged letter of Prince Reuss, referred to above. It begins by stating that the taking possession of the Bulgarian throne (by Prince Ferdinand) is a question of personal initiative to which the German Government cannot for the time being give any official support. It should not, however, be concluded from this that the German Government cannot, in the interest of European peace and of German policy, give an unofficial encouragement to such an enterprise. "However unfavourable or hostile," proceeds the letter, "the acts of the German Government may appear at the present time, the sentiments which it secretly cherishes may nevertheless one day be made apparent."

The third document is a letter purporting to be from Prince Ferdinand to the Countess of Flanders, dated the 16th of September. The writer says that, in spite of the open war which Germany was waging against him, he received assurances every four or five days from one or other German agent that German policy might change in the most favourable manner and quite unexpectedly. Germany's attitude depended on the issue of grave questions which were then pending between Germany and Russia. In the fourth and last of the letters Prince Ferdinand informs the Countess that, according to a direct communication received by him from Berlin, the fate of Bulgaria had been exhaustively discussed at the meetings of Prince Bismark with

also its disadvantages, because that often paralyses the resisting forces, which we, though I hope not, may possibly still need. (Applause.)

The deputies afterwards proceeded to congratulate M. Pechy, the President of the Lower House. The leader of the deputation said :—

The situation remains unchanged, and the present gloomy uncertainty is much worse than the danger itself, which would deeply injure our material interests, and nobody, therefore, can desire it. If, however, such a war may be forced upon us we shall carry it out victoriously. All divisions of party and nationality will then disappear, and the Hungarian nation will be united in one camp. Nobody, however, desires martial glory, and I therefore hope that the situation will improve.

M. Pechy replied :—

The Hungarian nation has always shown in grave emergencies that it fears neither the sacrifice of blood nor any other sacrifices when throne and country have to be defended ; and I hope that every Hungarian in these days also will do his duty.

A PANIC ON THE VIENNA BOURSE.

On Jan. 2 there was a panic on the Vienna Bourse, caused by a hitherto unexplained mistake on the part of Austrian telegraph officials, which is described as follows :—

In transmitting that passage in M. Tisza's speech in which the Hungarian Premier said—" I candidly confess I do not adhere to the opinions of those who see the danger of war before us," the word " not" was omitted, thereby converting a comparatively peaceful passage into a distinctly warlike one. The instant effect of this passage was to cause a complete demoralisation on the Exchange. Strangely enough, too, this singular error was not rectified for twelve hours after the time of publication, when prices at once recovered. Meanwhile, however, many millions had been lost to foreign speculators.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S INTENTIONS.

A Vienna correspondent has received a visit from Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's principal Secretary, who assured him that whatever might happen, His Highness would not leave Bulgaria. The correspondent adds :—

This declaration is of some importance, as there are many people in Austria who have been hoping that Prince Ferdinand would be overthrown or would leave Sofia of his own accord in disgust. Such a consummation would no doubt suit the Vienna Cabinet very well. However, it is not to be ; and all discussion about the Bulgarian settlement must henceforth take note of the fact that Prince Ferdinand does not mean to let himself be dislodged, and that, so far as can be seen, he has the Bulgarian army and nation with him.

THE NEW HEBRIDES NEGOTIATIONS.

THE French Foreign Office has issued a Yellow Book containing the despatches with reference to the recent negotiations between England and France relative to the Suez Canal and New Hebrides questions. The course of the negotiations with regard to the New Hebrides is clearly summed up in a despatch from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Egerton, dated October 21, 1887, which runs thus :—

A LONG CONTROVERSY.

I enclose to you the draft of a convention with respect to the New Hebrides, which is the result of the various communications and conversations that have passed upon the subject. The controversy has lasted longer than was anticipated, and has created some disquietude in the minds of her Majesty's subjects in Australia, and I hope that by accepting the enclosed proposals the French Government may be able to bring it to a satisfactory termination. In the year 1878 the Marquis d'Harcourt, then French Ambassador at this Court, verbally assured Lord Derby that France entertained no intention of annexing the New Hebrides and received from Lord Derby a corresponding assurance in return.

APPREHENSION IN AUSTRALIA.

When, in the beginning of last year, two of the islands of this group were occupied by a small French force, a general apprehension was created, especially among the colonists of Australia and New Zealand, that a policy was in contemplation not consistent with the assurances the Marquis d'Harcourt had been instructed to convey. The French Government have, however, constantly assured us in a categorical manner, that they entertained no projects of annexation, and that they were prepared to remove their troops as soon as sufficient security was given to them that the lives and properties of French settlers upon the islands would be protected from attacks by the natives.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS SATISFIED.

The provisions of the draft convention which is enclosed seem well calculated to effect the objects which both Governments desire ; but the acceptance of it by her Majesty's Government must be entirely conditional on an undertaking by the French Government that the evacuation shall not be postponed beyond a fixed date. The French Government are anxious that this opportunity shall be taken to release them from an engagement entered into in 1847, to the effect that they would not assume the protectorate of the island of Raiatea, near Tahiti. The desirableness of acceding to this proposal, under certain conditions, has, for several years been admitted by her Majesty's Government. In the autumn of 1880 it was proposed to make this concession simultaneously with a convention which was being negotiated for the settlement of the disputed fishery questions in Newfoundland.

PROVISIONAL FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

In view of the probability of this convention being concluded, Lord Granville, in October, 1880, consented to a provisional French protectorate over the island for a strictly limited time. The agreement for that purpose was renewed at the end of six months, and since then has been renewed every six months up to the present time. The Newfoundland Convention, which was to have made the French protectorate of Raiatea definitive, was signed in October, 1885 ; but it contained a provision that it should not be ratified until it had been accepted by the Legislature of Newfoundland. Before it was signed it had been submitted to that colony, and in its ultimate form was not objected to by them. There was no ground to apprehend its final rejection after it had been signed. However, an objection, which proved in the judgment of the colony fatal, was taken to an article in it which gave to the French fishermen liberty to purchase bait in the colonial waters, and during the present year a Bill has passed the Legislature of Newfoundland, and has been approved, which is directly at variance with the stipulation as to the purchase of bait contained in the convention. The result of this failure upon Raiatea has been that, contrary to all expectation, the French protectorate has never been made definitive. It does not, however, appear to her Majesty's Government desirable, or, indeed, practicable, to remit to an aboriginal administration an island which has been for seven years under French Government ; and on this account as well as in view of the peculiar circumstances attending the failure of the convention of 1885, they are willing to transfer the stipulation in question to the present convention—subject, of course, to the undertaking given in a *Note Verbale* to Lord Lyons on the 24th of October, 1885.

The French Government agreed to the proposal, and the convention was accordingly signed in Paris on the 16th of November last.

ALL the authorities in the Zeta Valley, Montenegro, report that a serious famine prevails in that district, and that such distress has never before been known so early in the winter. It being impossible to await the arrival of corn from Russia, subscriptions have been raised for the purchase of supplies at Scutari.

ALMOST Siberian cold prevails in the northern provinces of Austria. In Galicia the thermometer has fallen to 30 deg. (Reaumur) below zero, and the snow has destroyed several telegraph lines. Many lives have already been lost, and eight gypsies were found frozen to death near Brunn, in Moravia. No foreign mails had reached or left Odessa for six days, owing to the lines being blocked with snow, which in some places was 15ft. deep. An abnormal frost in Odessa threatens to close the navigation of the port.

WORK appears to be rather slack in the courts at Lucknow just at present. But there appears to be an immense number of pre-emption suits, which give rise to embarrassing questions. This is the result of the law passed in 1876, which extends this right to everyone, whether he had it or not before. A correspondent, commenting on the operation of the law in this respect, says :—

To me it seems that when Khoda Bux chooses to sell his 2 pie share to Ram Bux this ought to be only a matter of importance to Ram Bux and Khoda Bux ; but the Legislature has willed otherwise, and gives Dewan Rup, another 2 pie shareholder, the right to step in and claim to buy out Ram Bux. Poor Dawan Bux borrows money to conduct this litigation, and, what with costs and the glorious uncertainty of the law, he finds that he had much better let Ram Bux alone. According to Mr. Justice Mahmood, this right of pre-emption is one in which Mahomedan jurisprudence left its mark in India ; but I think that his brother Mr. Justice Straight hit the mark better when he was of opinion that probably the little good it does is more than outweighed by the loss and worry it entails and by the litigation it causes.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S MALADY.

THE Austrian newspapers have recently published articles exposing the intrigues of the German Junker medical and military clique against the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, as well as against Sir Morell Mackenzie. The *Pester Lloyd* now publishes a letter from its Berlin correspondent about the same matter in much stronger terms than the Vienna leading paper. The correspondent, after remarking that if German science had prevailed in May or June, and an operation had taken place, there is very little doubt that the Crown Prince would have been a dead man, says :—

Only just that class of paper most violently attacked Sir Morell Mackenzie which notoriously would have felt the least aggrieved by an unfortunate termination of the Crown Prince's illness. That clique pretends to possess a peculiar chauvinism ; they wanted to hit the Crown Princess by attacking Sir Morell Mackenzie. The Crown Princess is considered the greatest enemy of the present system of German home policy, and she is particularly regarded as the great adversary of the intollerant orthodox, *Hetzpastoriumthum*, of which Dr. Stocker, the Court chaplain, is the guiding spirit. For this reason the Crown Princess has been exposed for a very long time to the most infamous attacks and insinuations. Several papers, among others the *Kolnische Zeitung*, had to do this dirty service. As it was supposed that Sir Morell Mackenzie had been called in particularly by the advice of the Crown Princess, the whole pack threw themselves against the English doctor, and tried to injure the Crown Princess in the eyes of the German people by accusing Dr. Mackenzie of having endangered the life of the Crown Prince. Every word which the English specialist had spoken was used against him ; he was calumniated, and the worst motives were attributed to him. Even Mackenzie's well-known praise of the Crown Princess, that she was the most admirable of all wives and nurses, was made use of to excite the German people against the foreigner who had the impudence to speak thus of the wife of the German Crown Prince.

The *British Medical Journal* makes the following announcement regarding His Imperial Highness's health :—

It is with profound satisfaction that we learn, on the highest authority, that the symptoms which caused so much alarm, at the beginning of November have almost entirely disappeared. The growth in the subglottic region, which was then looked upon with such suspicion, has now shrunk to a fourth of its former size ; the ulcer on its surface has completely healed, and the submaxillary glands, which were enlarged and hardened, are now in a perfectly normal state. The little growth which recently showed itself on the left ventricular band (false vocal cord) sloughed away very soon after its formation, and the ulcerated surface left behind was nearly cicatrized when Sir Morell Mackenzie left San Remo. We are able to state that in the opinion of Sir Morell Mackenzie the appearances in the Crown Prince's throat are now quite compatible with the more severe form of chronic laryngitis. In illustration of this, it may be interesting to quote some remarks from his work on ' Diseases of the Throat ' (Vol. 1, p. 288), where it is stated that 'in addition to congestive swelling of the mucosa and sub-mucosa, there occurs in some rare cases an organic thickening or hypertrophy of the soft structures.' It is also said there that ' nodular excrescences the result of chronic inflammation are often met with,' presumably in the rare cases just alluded to. These words were written eight years ago, and the case of the Crown Prince would seem to be a perfect example of the morbid condition which they describe. In addition to the chronic inflammatory process, there is no doubt that perichondritis is also present. In speaking of this affection, Sir Morell Mackenzie (*op. cit.*, p, 391) has called attention to the frequency of ' impaired action of one or both of the vocal cords ' ; and it may be remembered that in the case of the Crown Prince the action of the left cord has been defective for many months past. While, however, there is now good ground for hoping that the disease may be of the comparatively favourable character here indicated, it would be foolish to allow ourselves to take too optimistic a view of the situation. The possibility of the affection being after all malignant, in spite of present appearances to the contrary, must not be too hastily dismissed ; and, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that even the milder complaint towards which the symptoms seem now more or less definitely to point is a serious one both in itself and in its possible consequences.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONTINENTAL TOUR.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE arrived at Florence on Saturday, Dec. 31. They are staying in the house of Signor Lacaita, a member of the Senate. A great popular demonstration took place at Signor Lacaita's house on Sunday, Jan. 1, in honour of Mr. Gladstone. The *Daily News'* correspondent says :—

More than a thousand members of the Garibaldian Association went to the lodgings of the great English statesman. They arrived just as he was leaving the house with his daughter. He was at once surrounded by a large crowd of sympatizers, who repeatedly burst out into cries of " Long live Gladstone," " Long live Ireland." Subsequently Mr. Gladstone received a deputation, and an address of welcome was read, in which he was spoken of as the representative of a generous nation, which had welcomed the Italian exiles when they were driven from their own country. The address also contained an allusion to the good effected by the disestablishment of the Irish Church, by the Education Act, and by the Irish Land Acts. It gratefully recalled the spirited oratory of the ex-Premier and his courage in denouncing the tyranny of the Bourbons. From that moment Mr. Gladstone was enshrined in every Italian heart and in the memory of every European democracy. The address concluded with these stirring words : " The glorious work is not yet finished ; but it will be worthily crowned when a measure of Home Rule for Ireland, which is desired by all the Liberals of the new generation, becomes law." Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that he had come to Italy for rest and quiet ; but that he was much touched by the sympathy of the Italian democracy. He assured them of his love for Italy, and said that he always desired to be useful to their country. To-day (Monday) a representative of the Syndic, who is ill, called on Mr. Gladstone in the name of the city of Florence. Signor Puccioni, a senator of the Imperial Parliament and president of a leading political association, presented an address, recalling the great services rendered by Mr. Gladstone to Italy and expressing the hope and conviction that before long the cause of Ireland would triumph.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

AN army order issued on Wednesday, January 4, notifies that the undermentioned officers passed the final examination of the Staff College, December, 1887 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Creagh, R. A. ; Major L G. Fawkes, R. A. ; Major E. O. O'Sullivan, R. A. Captain A. W. Waldron, R. A. ; Captain W. H. H. Waters B. A. (special mention in military law) ; Lieutenant H. M. Lawson, R. E. (honours and special mention in fortification and reconnaissance) ; Captain H. J. Crauford, Grenadier Guards ; Captain C. J. Cookburn, Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; Captain C. E. De la P. Beresford, Liverpool Regiment ; Captain G. Wemyss, West Yorkshire Regiment ; Captain E. H. Griffith. Leicestershire Regiment ; Major W. E. Franklyn, Yorkshire Regiment ; Major F. Hammersly, Lancashire Fusiliers (honours and special mention in French) ; Captain W. G. Hamilton, East Lancashire Regiment ; Captain T. H. B. Forster, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (special mention in military topography) ; Captain J. E. Caunter, Welsh Regiment ; Major W. A. Collings, Royal Berkshire Regiment ; Captain A. F. Gatliffe, Royal Marines ; Lieutenant R. N. R. Reade, Shropshire Light Infantry ; Captain G. G. Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; Captain F. C. Beatson, Wiltshire Regiment ; Captain H. C. O. Plumer, York and Lancaster Regiment ; Lieutenant S. T. Banning, Royal Munster Fusiliers ; Lieutenant C. G. Morrison, Rifle Brigade, and Captain A. MacW. Renny, Bengal Staff Corps. Several of the officers have obtained special mention for qualifications in subjects not included in the obligatory course.

TEN experts have presented a long report to the Commissioner of Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai on the decadence of the China tea trade. The causes are stated to be freedom from taxation of Indian and Ceylon tea, greater production from bushes in these countries and nearness to the consuming markets. They suggest that a number of intelligent Chinese be sent to these places to learn the processes of manufacture, so as to instruct their countrymen. It is believed, however, that the introduction of machinery will require Government protection ; otherwise it is feared there might be a disturbance. A tea rolling machine was imported from Ceylon two years ago. But no men could be found with courage enough to work it. Suggestions are also made as to better manufacture and the replanting of shrubs every ten years. The Commissioner is advised to recommend the Chinese Government to throw open the country for foreigners to grow and make tea, and to abolish all duties on the article. Finally the memorialists suggest that a fine of 500 dollars should be imposed on every *hong* issuing false marters of tea in Hangkow.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

THE Serapis, Captain Boardman, embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday, January 3, various military details for passage to Bombay. From Portsmouth she took eighty-three men from Aldershot to join the 2nd Devonshire Rggiment at Jhansi ; 114 men from Woolwich to join the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade at Dinapore ; forty-six men from Newport to join the Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, at the Indian stations, a few women and children, and the following officers :—

Major Heaton, 2nd South Wales Borderers ; Captain Beardmore, Army Pay Department ; Lieutenant Neville 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lieutenant De Butts, R.A., ; Second Lieutenant Ward, 2nd Leicester ; Chaplain the Reverend P. Pernce ; Second Lieutenant Russell, 1st Border Regiment ; Second Lieutenant Cunnigham, 1st Scots Fusiliers ; Second Lieutenant Holmes, 1st Essex ; Lieutenant Scott, 1st Bedford ; Second Lieutenant Fraser, 2nd Cornwall Light Infantry ; Second Lieutenant Clarke, 2nd Border ; Second Lieutenant Jacob, 1st Lincoln ; Second Lieutenant Wintour, 1st Gloucester ; Second Lieutenant Kirk, 2nd Lancaster ; Lieutenant Tod, 2nd Cheshire ; Lieutenant Baldwin, Royal Scots ; Lieutenant Gurney, R.E. ; Lieutenant Harris, 1st West Riding ; Second Lieutenant Sherres, 1st East Lancashire ; Second Lieutenants Hull and Thomason, 2nd Scots Fusiliers ; Second Lieutenants Savi and Mockler, 2nd Dorset ; Second Lieutenants Warner and Fraser, 2nd Warwick ; Lieutenant Lang, 2nd Border ; Second Lieutenant Brown, 2nd Manchester ; Second Lieutenant Prendergast, 2nd North Lancashire ; Second Lieutenant Robinson, 1st West India ; Second Lieutenant Stanton, 2nd Scottish Borderers ; Lieutenant Cartwright, R.E. ; Brigade-Surgeon Welsh, Surgeons-Major Holmes and O'Reilly, and Surgeons Hallaran and Warder, and Veterinary Surgeon Gilbard. Second Lieutenant Mark, Cornwall Light Infantry, took passage to Malta, and Second Lieutenants Hall, Ponsonby, and Weir, 2nd Irish Rifles, and Second-Lieutenant Annesley, 3rd Rifle Brigade, to Suez.

At Queenstown the Serapis was joined by 1,104 men, mainly to reinforce the 2nd Warwickshire, 2nd Cameronians, 1st East Lancashire, 2nd Derbyshire, 2nd West Yorkshire, and the 1st Leinster ; and by the following officers who are coming to India :—

Captain Burke and Lieutenant Mangles, 2nd Lancashire ; Major Hume and Lieutenant Campbell, 2nd Derbyshire ; Second Lieutenant Fisher, 2nd West Yorkshire ; Second Lieutenants Maidment and Oakes, 2nd Bedford ; Captain Griffith, 1st Welsh Fusiliers ; Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, 1st Leinster ; Captains Coningham and Gordon and Lieutenant Weldon, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers ; Second Lieutenant Lush, 1st West Yorkshire ; Captain Helyar and Lieutenant Wyley, 2nd Warwick ; Lieutenant Elliot, 2nd Liverpool ; Lieutenant Vicar, 2nd Scottish Rifles ; Lieutenant Parry, 1st East Kent ; Captain Browne and Lieutenant Hamber, 1st East Lancashire ; Second-Lieutenant Wallis, Highland Light Infantry ; Captain Freckleton, Connaught Rangers ; Lieutenant Hayes-Sadler, Scots Fusiliers ; Lieutenant Brooke, 2nd Wiltshire ; Lieutenant Collins, 17th Lancers ; Lieutenant Walsh, 2nd Berkshire ; Lieutenant Bolton, 1st Dublin Fusiliers ; and Surgeon Carr. Lieutenant Donnolly, 2nd Essex, will embark at Malta for Bombay, and Lieutenants Sillery and Twigg, 1st Yorkshire, and Lieuts. Bruce, Priestly, and De la Chapelle, 1st Welsh, will join at Suez.

The total passenger list comprises 78 officers, 1,264 men, 43 women, and 60 children.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

THE Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII was celebrated at Rome on January 1, and His Holiness was so overcome by emotion that he fainted during the ceremony. A Rome correspondent, writing on January 1, says :—

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

The great central ceremony of the sacerdotal jubilee of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII has passed off to-day in a manner which can leave no trace of reasonable dissatisfaction in the minds of the most ardent of Catholic believers and well-wishers of the Supreme Pontiff. The weather has been throughout the day most favourable. It was rumoured yesterday that the High Mass, which His Holiness would attend in person, would be held as early as seven o'clock in the morning, instead of at nine, as originally announced. This induced many thousands of persons to assemble in St. Peter's Square at a very early hour, in order to enter the Cathedral at the earliest possible moment, and secure a place

PILGRIMS FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

Among the crowds thus gathering were everywhere noticeable groups of pilgrims, who have for days been gathering in Rome from all countries, though chiefly from various parts of Italy, to the number of about fifteen thousand. About 60,000 tickets had been issued for admission to the Cathedral, and great efforts had been made to prevent irregularity in their use, or disorder which might arise by their getting into the hands of those who would use the occasion for displaying political antipathy to the Pontiff. There was no disposition to mar the great ceremony which was to inaugurate the New Year. After some hours of patient waiting, the doors were thrown open, and enormous throngs flowed into the immense church, where every available inch of space was soon occupied.

A MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION.

It was not, however, until half-past nine o'clock that the Pontiff, attired in the magnificent robes of his exalted office, and accompanied by cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and priests of every sacerdotal rank appeared in the midst of a magnificent and solemn procession, which displayed all the most impressive features of the Romish ritual. Immediately on the appearance of His Holiness, loud " Vivas" were raised by the assembly, the vast edifice ringing again and again with shouts of welcome to the supreme head of their Church. It was long before the applause subsided, and the Pontifical Mass began. The ceremony was deeply impressive. The music was exquisite, and performed, with much taste and pathos, many of the worshippers being deeply affected. At the close of the service, which lasted for an hour and a half, the Pope pronounced his blessing on the congregation, and finally left the Cathedral among renewed and hearty " Vivas." It is everywhere felt that Rome has to-day witnessed a sight rarely equalled in modern times.

THE POPE FAINTS.

At eight in the morning the Pope entered his private chapel, where he remained for some time in prayer. Proceeding subsequently to the Sala Ducale, His Holiness there received the homage of the cardinals and bishops and members of the Pontifical Court. The Pope then assumed part of the sacerdotal vestments and descended to the Cappella della Picta, where His Holiness, overcome by emotion, fainted away, but was immediately restored to consciousness by inhaling some strong salts. Just before being fully vested for the altar the Pope had a second fainting fit of a few moments' duration. The time occupied by His Holiness in celebrating mass was twenty-eight minutes. His Holiness wore the Crown which was presented to him by the Emperor William. All the members of the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See were present, as well as the special envoys from the various European Courts.

SIR CHARLES DILKE WILL NOT RE-ENTER PUBLIC LIFE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE presided on Wednesday, January 4, at the first house dinner of the Hammersmith Liberal Club, and was cordially received. In proposing "The Liberal Cause," he asked for indulgence while he said a few words about himself, and proceeded to say that statements had been made with regard to his supposed intention shortly to return to public life. He wished to take that opportunity of saying that he had no such present intention. He had not in the least degree relinquished the hope of being able to vindicate his honour by the law, and even if he were to find that for some reason or other that course was not open to him, he would still look forward, if not to obtaining justice in that way, at least to the day when his fellow-country-men would come to see the nature of the odious fabrications by which they had been misled. In local work he had never ceased to take an active part—he had, indeed, added of late to his responsibilities by accepting other local offices ; and his old constituents he would always be glad to meet whenever they cared to see him. Literary and historical work would also engage him in serious labour for many years to come.

THE British Consul at Rochelle has sent a report to the Foreign Office warning the English public that a great deal of the so-called brandy now sent from France is German potato spirit. This is how the fraudulent system is carried on. A firm engaged in the brandy trade in London have an agent in Hamburg who sends the potato spirit to Bordeaux or some other French port. It is then carried to the district where cognac is produced, and thence taken to some port from which brandy is exported. From that it is shipped to London in the form of cognac. The business is a very profitable one. Real French brandy is worth 8s. to 10s a gallon, while this German spirit can be bought for about 2s. The Consul adds that the supply of genuine cognac is very limited, and must diminish year by year.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

" AN old Civilian " writes to the *Times* :—

Permit me to supplement the letter from " An Indian Mahomedan," which appeared the other day in your columns. That gentleman correctly states that the two Mahomedan associations which have their headquarters in Calcutta declined to send delegates to the Indian Congress. But he does not seem to be aware that the more robust races and provinces sent Mahomedan delegates. Thirty-three Mahomedan delegates, some of them of noble families, others of the landholding class, and others of the mercantile, banking, and legal professions, attended the Congress last year, and the printed proceedings show that a full proportion of them took an active part in its business. There were also many other delegates who, although not Mahomedans themselves, appeared as the joint representatives of mixed associations of Hindoos and Mussulmans. The Mahomedan delegates and the non-Mahomedan representatives of such mixed associations protested in indignant terms against the abstention of the two Mahomedan societies which have their headquarters in Calcutta. But as a matter of fact these two societies have had to fight two hard battles, which, for the moment, are quite sufficient to engage their whole forces. They have had to complain in repeated memorials of the unsympathetic system of Indian public instruction, which to a large extent precluded them from taking advantage of it ; and they obtained through the Education Commission special adaptations of that system suitable to their special needs. They have also complained, and justly complained, that the Bengalee Mahomedans obtain an altogether inconsiderable share of public employments in their province ; and they hope to see this remedied through the action of the Public Service Commission. It is useless for the Mahamedans of other parts of India to be indignant at the so-called want of national patriotism shown by the two Mahomedan associations which have their headquarters in Calcutta. Those associations have had their hands sufficiently full with more rudimentary and personal grievances. Their energies have been directed to the twofold task of urging their claims to a more sympathetic treatment as regards the education of their children and the employment of their young men. Their chief aim has so far been, not to acquire political power, but to secure a fair share of administrative offices.

This year the Mahomedans of the other provinces have determined to show, however, that the Congress held at Madras represents the Mussulmans of India in general as well as the Hindoos. They have contributed largely to its expense, one Mahomedan noble subscribing Rs. 5,000 and as many as 100 Mahomedan delegates have attended this year's conference. Indeed, the chairman of the Congress is a Mussulman gentleman now or lately a member of the Governor of Bombay's Legislative Council and the leading spirit in the Anjuman-i-Islam, or Mahomedan Association of Bombay. In his inaugural address to the Congress, as summarized in a telegram from Madras, he declared, " that the Mahomedans were pledged equally with Hindoos, Eurasians, and Parsees, to the national movements ; only one small section of Mahomedans, from a local and temporary reason, and from misapprehension, holding aloof." I think the latter clause rather understates the importance of the two Mahomedan societies which have their headquarters in Calcutta. But it shows the terms in which the Mahomedan President of the Congress, when addressing 600 delegates from all parts of India, and representing alike the Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities, thinks it his duty to characterize the abstention of the two societies in question.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)

CIVIL.

War Office, Jan 3.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned Officer to be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, namely :—For Operations in Burma.—Capt H P Airey, New South Wales Artillery.

MILITARY.

War Office, Dec. 30.—6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt E C Bethune has been seconded for service on the Staff.

14th Hussars—Capt Charles Cecil P Stoughton, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay.

16th Lancers—Capt and Bet Major S J Stevens retires on retired pay.

Royal Artillery—Major Sir C Larcom, Bart, retires upon retired pay. Lieut Maurice Morgan Morris to be Captain, vice E J Garston, retired ; Lieut Py De Sz Burney has been placed on the Seconded List, for service with a Bombay native battery.

Royal Engineers—Col Sir Edmund Frederick Du Cane, KCB, retires upon retired pay.

Scots Guards—Major and Lieut-Col and Col the Hon F C Bridgeman resigns the appointment of Regimental Adjutant ; Brigade Surgn W R Lane retires on retired pay.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut—Col and Col R D Barret, Comdg the 19th Regimental Dist (the Princess of Wales's Own York Regt), retires.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Major R A Blane retires.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Major F L Grundy retires.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—Capt Lawrence C Dundas, DSO, has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Border Regt—Major R H Tyacke, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), to be Major, vice W F C Gray, who exchanges.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Major M B Luby retires ; Lieut T A Harrison has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Vol (South Lancashire Regt) —Second Lieut J William Ross has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Welsh Regt.—Supernumerary Capt Edward R B Ingram to be Capt, in succession to Major R J F Benfield, appointed to the Staff ; Lieut William S Sparkes has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

The King's (Shropshire L I)—Major and Br Lieut Col T B Hitchcock retires.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—Lieut-Col T Hamilton Forsyth retires.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).—Major W F C Gray, from the Border Regt, to be Major, vice R H Tyacke, who exchanges.

The Durham L I.—Lieut G W Keane has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Major Booth Hey Metcalfe retires upon retired pay.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut H P King-Salter to be Adjt, vice Capt H F M Wilson.

BREVET.

Major J A Sweny, Royal Marine Light Infy, has been granted the Brevet rank of Lieut-Col ; Capt H B Woods, Royal Marine L I to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations in the Soudan, 1884-85.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Col R W E Dawson, half-pay, is placed on retired pay ; Lieut-Col and Col E A Anderson, half-pay, Professor of Military Telegraphy Royal Military College, has been placed on retired pay ; Major and Col W C F Molyneux, half-pay, retires ; Lieut-Col E T Evans, half-pay, retires ; Lieut-Col W A Bridge, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been granted the rank of Lieut-Col in the Army. Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A M Egerton, half-pay, retires. Capt H L Daly, half-pay, retires.

The undermentioned Major-Generals retire on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Generals :—W C Bancroft, J W Laurie, G V Watson.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-General :—F W E F Walker, C B, C M G, from Lieut-Col, Scots Guards, vice W C Bancroft ; G H Monoriff, Asst Military Secy, Headquarters, vice J W Laurie.

The undermentioned Lieut-Colonels and Colonels, half-pay, retire on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General:—W Baily, Ponsonby Shepard, Robert Sandham, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Lieut-Colonels and Colonels, from half-pay, retire with the honorary rank of Major-General :—P G L Smith, Royal Engineers ; Ed H Courtney, Royal Engineers ; and E Micklem, Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels : —R I Crawford, Bo Staff Corps ; C A Dodd, Beng Staff Corps ; W T Brereton, Mad Staff Corps ; E W C H Miller, Mad Staff Corps.

NAVAL.

Admiralty, Dec 27—The following Sub-Lieuts have been promoted to the rank of Lieut—namely, T D W Napier and C L Vaughan-Lee.

Dec 28—Royal Marine L I—Major J A Sweny has been promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col by Brevet.

December 31.—The following promotions have been made :—Commanders : A Kingcome, J S Hallifax, to be Captains in her Majesty's Fleet. Lieutenants : G Lee, H Marwood, C Festing, H Leah, G M Henderson, G A Callaghan, to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet. Sub-Lieutenants : The Right Hon Lord F G G Osborne, A F Gurney, E H Moubray, E F Talbot, to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet. Captains : E S Adeane, C M G, R E Tracey, A D C, to be Rear-Admirals in her Majesty's Fleet. Commanders : F H Haygarth, C F C Metaxa, to be Captains in her Majesty's Fleet. Lieutenants : F G Kirby, H A W Onslow, to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet. Sub-Lieutenants : P M Stewart, R G Gregory, C F Lambert, H Henry D Tothill, E W C Stracey, to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotions on the Retired List also take place :—Captains : J A Poland, J P J Parry, J W East, H L Holder, C F Walker, to be Rear Admirals.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia, Captain Chas. D. Sams, with the English mails of the 6th inst., arrived in harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Aden on the midnight of the 18th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C Naurie	Mr and Mrs Hallows
Capt Stuckley	Mr Hustingdon
Mr Lloyd	Mr Mardell
Mrs J Millar and infant	Mr Jameson
C-l Williamson	Mr Jackson
Mr J E Christie	Capt and Mrs Brownlow.

FROM NAPLES.—Rev J Brown.

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Pinlow	Mr McMinn.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R R Ash	Lord Riddlesdale
Mr E P Smith	Mr E P Tennant
Mr J E Williams	Mr Findlayson
Mr H Gladstone	Mr and Mrs Franklin.
Mr A S Gladstone	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Nicoud	Mr J Schooley.

FROM ADEN.—Col. Spring.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

FROM 31ST DECEMBER TO 6TH JANUARY INCLUSIVE.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Osborne on Tuesday and joined the Queen's dinner party in the evening.

A Royal proclamation appeared in Friday's *Gazette* directing both Houses of Parliament to meet on Thursday, February 9, for the despatch of business. The Convocations of Canterbury and York are prorogued until February 18.

Notice has been given to the promoters of the Channel Tunnel Bill that should it be proceeded with in Parliament the Government will feel it a duty to oppose it.

A deputation from the women of England had an interview on Friday with the Home Secretary to present a public memorial to the Queen, signed by upwards of 1,130,000 names, praying Her Majesty's sympathy with the proposal to close public-houses on Sundays. The Home Secretary undertook to lay the memorial before the Queen.

A deputation of Irish agriculturists had an interview on Friday with the Chief Secretary to request the Government to adopt measures for stamping out cattle disease. Mr. Balfour promised to consult his colleagues on the best means of obtaining that desirable object.

Honours have been conferred by the Queen upon a number of gentlemen on the occasion of the New Year. Sir R. Rawlinson and Sir C. Warren are created Knights Commanders of the Bath, Mr. John Pender, K. C. M. G., and a Knighthood has been conferred upon Dr. W. T. Robertson, M.P.

Sir R. Garth, late Chief Justice of Calcutta, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

The Times newspaper attained its 100th year of publication on Monday, the first number having been published on January 1st, 1788.

The Rev. R. Duckworth, Head Master of St. Peter's School, Weston-supper-Mare, died suddenly at Dawlish on Saturday.

The Rev. R. F. Conder, lately curate to Canon MacColl, has seceded to the Church of Rome.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave London for Torquay, where he will remain for some time.

The polling at Winchester yesterday resulted in the election of Mr. Moss, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 515 votes over Mr. Vanderbyl, Gladstonian.

The coal owners in the Manchester district have resolved to raise the price of coal by 10d. per ton and to increase the colliers' wages by 10 per cent.

A meeting of so-called unemployed was held on Sunday in Rotherhithe, at which much violent language was used, but there was no rioting.

Three Aberdeen fish dealers were fined at the Mansion-house on Saturday £5 each for sending foul salmon to London during the close season.

Sir G. Bowen and Mr. G. Baden-Powell, M.P., who were appointed Commissioners to inquire into points conected with the reformed constitution granted to Malta, left London on Wednesday.

The Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday agreed to a resolution for enlarging the town boundaries, so as to include the suburban districts.

The operative boot and shoe-makers at Northampton resumed work on Monday after a strike which lasted over several weeks.

At Coventry Sessions on Monday a local firm was fined for selling as butter a substance containing 90 per cent. of foreign fat.

A man at Ramsgate, on Sunday night, fired a revolver at several persons, wounding one man, and subsequently shot two persons who had, with others, assembled before his house. He was arrested, but the motives for his conduct are not yet ascertained.

Two men engaged with others in flushing a sewer near Sittingbourne were killed on Wednesday by the falling in of the brickwork.

The Lord Gough, steamer, from Philadelphia, arrived safe at Queenstown on Saturday, having been delayed by severe weather in the Atlantic.

A young man, who, in a paper found on his body, described himself as Alfred Pages, solicitor, of Bedford-row, shot himself in a train which arrived at Peterborough on Saturday.

Two burglars were discovered by a detective constable on Sunday night breaking into a house at Kilburn. After a severe struggle, in which the officer and one criminal were both injured, one man was captured.

The Rev. W. Rudd, a Primitive Methodist preacher, died in the pulpit, at New Buckenham, on Sunday evening last.

The Theatre Royal, Bolton, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. No lives were lost.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., has unexpectedly arrived in Ireland.

The ceremony of installing the New Lord Mayor of Dublin could not be carried out on Monday, as Mr. Sexton, M.P

NOTICES.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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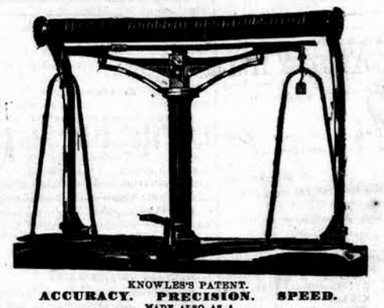

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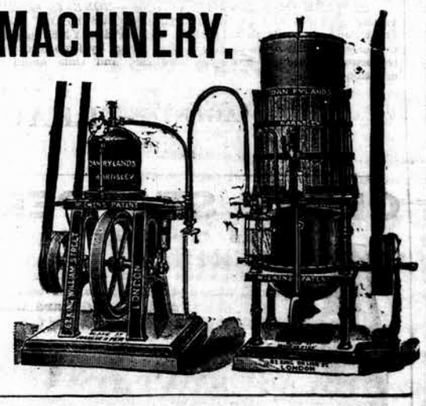

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